DECEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,480—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed One Rupee.
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4188	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. R. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	20th ,, 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1030	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1888.	
Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th ,,	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	10th Feb. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of intermediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA .. on the 8th Dec. inst.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Nov 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O'Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889.
She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1888.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.
A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

WITH effect from 4th December, this line of Railway will be OPENED, as Broad Gauge from NAGPUR to RAIPUR. For particulars as to Rates and Fares see published Rate Lists dated 3rd November, which can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.
By Order,
J. W. HARTLY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Nagpur, 24th November, 1888.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on SATURDAY the 8th December 1888, at the Office of the Company, No. 57, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.
Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L. C. E., 28, Meadow Street, Fort.
Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, November, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaod, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 3rd December.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS CARDS,
AN ENTIRELY NOVEL SERIES.
WE have given great attention to our Collection, which will surpass any former year.
Inspection is Solicited.
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.
THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.
MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)
THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	4
Half-Bottles..... ..... ,,	4	4

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
OMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.
PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS Prepared for Transmission Home as Xmas Presents.
Empress of India Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Major Grey's Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Bombay Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Cashmere Chutney, per bottle As. 12.
Green Mango Chutney, per bottle As. 12.
Lucknow Chutney, per bottle Rs. 1.
Nepal Pepper Genuine, per bottle As. 8.
Curry Powder. Mullingatandney Paste, Guava and Roselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly, Tamarind Fish.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S.
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.
A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.
It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing sleep. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.
Per bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION, in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the Leading Houses in London, Paris, and Vienna.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Asparagus Dishes and Servers	75	to 80
Asparagus Helpers	15	16
Army and Navy Cups	22-8	30
Beer Jugs and Mugs	15	70
Biscuit Boxes	25	70
Bottle Holders	22-8	25
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	67	100
Breakfast Dishes	68	75
British Oak Ware	4	100
Butter Dishes and Coolers	18	50
Courier Bags	5-8	11
Cabinet Dessert Sets	275	350
Cake Baskets	35	70
Candlesticks	45	70
Carlton Cruets	13-8	40
Champagne Taps	6	7
Cheese Scoops	2-8	18
Chocolate Pots	50	60
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40
Cigar Lamps	25	30
Claret Jugs	18	80
Cocktail Shakers	25	30
Coffee Spoons and Tongs	20	
Cruet Frames	13-8	100
Crumb Scoops	18	20
Crumb Tray	50	60
Crumb Brush	18	22-8
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25	100
Dessert Stands	31-8	100
Dessert and Fish Cabinets	500	
Dinner Cruets	40	to 100
Egg Frames	31-8	50
Entre Dishes	45	60
Epergnes	150	200
Fish Carvers	27	30
Fish Knives	50	180
Flower and Fruit Stands	40	200
Goblets & Golf Cups	40	100
Gongs	20	30
Grape Scissors	9	11
Ice Claws and Tongs	4-8	9
Ice Hammers	5-4	7-8
Ice Jugs	40	80
Ice Pails	12	31-8
Ice Water Urns	250	300
Jam and Marmalade Jars	12	40
Jam Spoons	4	4-8
Lemon Squeezers	22-8	
Liqueur Frames	70	100
Loving Cups	50	100
Majolica Ware	4	100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18	40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60	150
Muffineers	4	40
Napkin Rings	10	30
Nut Crackers	3-8	10
Oil & Vinegar Frames	16	20
Oak Writing Cabinets	60	to 500
Pepper Mills	7	30
Pickle Prongs or Forks	1	10
Race Cups	20	200
Salad Bowls and Servers	35	70
Salt Cellars	20	60
Salvers	20	200
Sardine Boxes	27	40
Side Dishes	45	85
Sodawater Frames	20	40
Soufflet Pans	4	
Soy Frames	16	40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames,	68	100
Sugar Baskets	40	60
Sugar and Cream Frames	36	40
Tankards	12	40
Tantalus Liquor Frames	70	150
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes	13-8	30
Tea Caddies	50	60
Tea and Coffee Services	100	400
Tea and Coffee Services on Tray	350	600
Tilting Sets	130	150
Toast Racks	6	20
Toilet Sets	280	
Triparite Vegetable Dishes	80	130
Two Handled Trays	150	200
Wine Strainers	8	16-8

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Albums	14	to 70
Aneroid Barometers		
Ash Trays	2	5
Barometers		
Binocular Glasses		
Blotting Books and Cases	22-8	70
Cabinet Photo. Frames	1-8	20
Card Cases and Trays	2	20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3	20
Desks and Work Cases	25	150
Dressing Cases & Bags	35	500
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4	6
Fans	8	50
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7	500
Gongs	10	40
Gladstoine Bags	22-8	60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	15	to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10	20
Housewifes	6	10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	50	60
Jewel Cases	25	70
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7	30
Ladies' Hand Bags	6-8	30
Ladies' Waist Belts	3	15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3	10
Necessaries, Etui, &c.	7	15
Official - Writing and Letter Cases	20	40
Perfume Cases	20	60
Photograph Frames	1	40
Pocket Letter Cases	4	20
Pocket Wallets	4	20
Purses	2	15
Scrap Books	7	40
Sets of Scissors	7	50
Smokers' Companions	60	70
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20	60
Telescopes		
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35	500
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2	80
Work Boxes and Baskets	8	40
Writing Cases and Desks	25	150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FURNISHERS TO H. E THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOS
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,
HAVE landed the following new Goods:—

GLOVES! GLOVES!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	,,	2	12
Gent's Lavender Best French	do.	,,	3	0
Military Doe or Buck White and Khaki	2 Buttons	,,	30	8
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy Sewn	do.	,,	4	0
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do.	,,	3	
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Bottons		,,	3	8
Gent's Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Tops		,,	4	8
Ladies' do. do. do. do.		,,	4	8
Gent's Brown and White Ringwood Gloves		,,	2	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Black Silk Hats, Latest shape	15	8
Tall Drab Shell, New Colour	10	8
Opera or Crush Hats	12	8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	4	0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz.	2	12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	3	12
Rich White Satin Bows	each	1	12

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun Silk Embroidered	per pair	4 8
Maroon, Navy and Crimson		3 8
Fancy Stripes		3 8
Best Back Silk Embroidered		8 8
est Black Silk Embroidered Fronts		10 8

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY,	AND	POONA,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,		11, STAFF LINES,
Opposite Clock Tower.		Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS STORES.
A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.
Novelties in great taste and plenty.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.
Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.
Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

CHRISTMAS TOYS.
A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky.
It has met with universal approval.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR 6 NIGHTS ONLY,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY 3RD DECEMBER,
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
Kindly Assisted by the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Look out for "ALADDIN."

PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance 9 p. m.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL, TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 7th December, at 9 p.m.
MEMBERS requiring Tickets for themselves or Friends are requested to apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.
Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."
Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Holgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Dose, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mr. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.

Boxes, to admit 4, Rs. 16 and Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4, can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s Ld.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 11,600, being the 233rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1888.

MR. JOHN FAIRCLOUGH, has been AUTHORISED by us TO SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1888.

WANTED, at once on the Temporary Establishment, TWO SUB-OVERSEERS, experienced in survey work. Salary Rs. 40 and Rs. 30 (with horse allowance) according to qualifications. Men previously employed in the Irrigation Department preferred.

H. G. PALLISER,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES.

WRITING BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.
1.	15 by 10 by 5 inches, complete	50 0
2.	15 by 10 by 6 inches, complete	55 0
3.	17 by 11 by 7 inches, complete	60 0
Leather Tooling Groove, for above. No. 1		
Rs. 14, No. 2 Rs. 15-12, No. 3		17 8

CASH BOXES.

No.	Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
2.	7½ by 4½ by 3 in .. 18 0	5.	11 by 6½ by 4½ in.. 25 0
3.	9 by 5½ by 3½ in .. 21 0	6.	12 by 7 by 5 in.... 28 0
4.	10 by 6 by 4 in..... 23 0	7.	14 by 8 by 5 in..... 32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No.	Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
1.	14 by 8 by 5 in.... 25 0	3.	17 by 11 by 7 in .. 35 0
2.	15 by 9½ by 6 in .. 30 0	4.	18 by 12½ by 8 in .. 40 0

With Pen, Tray and Inkstand, Rs 5-4 extra.

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.	Rs a.	No.	Rs. a.
1.	12 by 8 by 4 in 21 14	2.	14 by 10 by 5..... 24 8

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following Specialities.

		Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture	.....per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do.	..... „ ½ „	2 0
Golden Block Mixture	... „ 1 „	3 4
Do. do.	... „ ½ „	1 12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	... „ ¼ „	0 14
Golden Fleece	..... „ ½ „	1 12
Latakia	..... „ ½ „	1 12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CARDS! CARDS!!
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 17th to 31st December 1888, both days inclusive, First and Second class return tickets available on the return journey *to reach Bombay* up to Monday, the 14th January 1889, will be issued from any station in Bombay to Palanpur, Abu Road, Marwar Railway Junction, Ajmere, Nasirabad, Neemuch (*via* Ajmere), Jeypore, Delhi, Ferozepore Cantonment, Agra Fort, Muttra Cantonment, Fatehgarh and Cawnpore at a fare and a third, and *vice versa* from the above stations to any station in Bombay.

II.—If desired by holders, return tickets from Bombay to Delhi will be available for return *via* Agra or first to Agra and return *via* Delhi.

III.—Passengers proposing to start from Bombay between the 20th and 26th December 1888, are advised to register their names at the Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd December at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases coloured handkerchieves.
5 „ prints.
10 „ T red shirtings.
5 „ copper foils.
3 „ lametta.
1 bale 6 rolls felt.
50 cases each 4 dozen quarts Pilsener beer.
10 „ „ 6 „ pints „
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores consisting of bolts with nuts, brackets, &c.
15 sets steel trunks
1 case boots and shoes.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing room, chairs, pier dressing and washhand tables, easy chair, mensafe, bedstead, clothes press, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery, &c.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Abdool Hoosein—
15 M 3 casks paint.
On account and at risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam—
5 cases salt pans.
3 cases chimneys
1 cask small tumblers.
On account of the concerned, ex s s Mandalay—
15 casks black, blue-black writing ink in stone and glass bottles of different sizes, and liquid gum in glass bottles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome pony cart as good as new with removeable hood with a strong C.B. pony, quiet in saddle and harness—the fastest trotter in Bombay, believed sound.
1 handsome strong second-hand brougham.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 light strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SPECIAL SALE FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON.
NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PRIVATE PURCHASERS.

On SATURDAY next the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will hold in Hummum Street, F rt, below the offices of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., a clearance sale of samples and consignments of—
Toys of every variety and description, in lots to suit private purchasers.
Baskets fancy, gilt and lined of every shape and form.
Bugler and Cuco Clocks, of rich and new shapes and designs.
Pictures, of great novelties in gilt frames.
Ornaments and fancy goods of great taste and variety.
A variety of other goods, too numerous to enumerate.
The goods will be on view 3 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, with self-acting hood, a handsome miniature office brougham, a pair of strong grey walers, a strong steady grey Arab horse, sets of English-made double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of the late J. McLEOD CAMPBELL, Esq., C. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAWASJEE PATEL TANK STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bejunjee Dhunjibhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassem in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of July, 1887, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or two compartments hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 103 square yards, and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 191, new Nos. 1515 to 1556, old survey Nos. 45, 28, and new survey Nos. 53, 55 and 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jinabhoy Oodwarawalla, on the west by the property of Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, on the north by the said Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, and on the south by the property of the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said John Mahomed Kassum.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, rich glassware, a first rate mahogany square piano forte, from Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. FRANCKE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, December 3, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop.
Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—
All that piece of land, of the Pension and Tax Tenure, with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Cumballa Hill, in the registration district of Bombay, in the town and Island of Bombay, and abutting on the north side of the Gowalia Tank Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 583 and 667, new Nos. 2733 and 3011; old survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65; new Survey Nos. 70, 6-8; and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 3129, Altamont Road, No. 1, containing by admeasurement 4090 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Manekjee Sorabjee Butcher, on or towards the west by the road leading out of the said Gowalia Tank Road to Altamont, on or towards the north partly by the said Altamont Road and partly by the property of the late Joseph Maria de Ga, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and the said hereditaments and premises which were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Edith Pechey, and are now in that of Kumar Samat Singjee, of Palitana.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 7th December next, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Lock Hospital building: Victoria Road, Byculla, the whole of the furniture, clothing and cooking utensils, &c., belonging to the hospital, consisting of bed cases, blankets, quilts, sarjes, towels, funnels, feeding bottles, iron weighs, large high chairs, iron cots, hanging and wall kerosine lamps, writing and mess table, bookcases, buckets, &c., &c.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "SEA QUEEN."

On MONDAY next, the 10th December at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder—
The yacht, "Queen," is 76 feet long, 11-12 broad and 4-25 deep. She was built at the Government Dockyard and is furnished with two masts, deck, elliptic stern, &c., and her register tonnage is 35-22.
The yacht is lying off Apollo Bunder, and is now on view.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, December 3, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold the Fortnightly Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
1 case white mansooks.
5 „ „ jaconets.
1 „ colored handkerchiefs.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 „ milton shawls.
4 „ colored woolen cloth.
2 „ grey dhooties.
A quantity of rich cut glassware and crockery ware, consisting of handsome gilt and painted, rich dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cups, saucers, flower vases, decanter, water jugs, Tumblers, milk jugs, assorted glasses, plates, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE BY THE WELL KNOWN PRICE, & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Fragrant perfumery and Medicine, by the well-known Price, & Co., just landed ex s.s. Henzada, consisting of assorted scented, soap, Violet and Millefleur powder, plate powder, tooth powder, lime and Glycerine, maccassar Oil, highly perfume Brilliantine, Sir Astly Cooper's concentrated extract of sarsaparilla, peppermint, jamaica ginger, aromatic Eau de cologne, and fragrant perfume in rich cut and gilt stoppered bottles, consisting of assorted roses, jasmin, boquet, rondaletis, verbina, jockey club, frangipanni, kiss me quick, new mawn hay, wood violet, lily of the valley, spring flowers, &c.

NOTICE TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID MURIATE OF ZINC.
On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned,
A B C 1050-54
1056-60 } 13 casks solid muriate of zinc.
911-13

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, December 3, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 135 OF 1888.
SHAPURJEE HORMASJEE ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERICK AHRLE ..... Defendant.

By order of the Receiver, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at Esplanade Road, Fort, the moveable property (photographic materials) belonging to the partnership of F. Ahrle and Co.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 3, 1888.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

SPECIAL GOODS for the above occasion comprising :—
BLACK DRESS HATS, Superior Quality,
DRAB DRESS HATS, Do. Do.
SUN HATS & REGULATION HELMETS
GLOVES, TIES, Etc., Etc.,
CIVIL, NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

"IMPORTANT NOTICE!"
"READ THIS!" "READ THIS!"
"READ THIS!"

"ETA" "ETA" "ETA"
PURE AND UNADULTERATED "SIROCCO" DRIED DARJEELING TEA.
RICH, FRAGRANT AND MELLOW.
DIRECT FROM THE GARDEN,
SEASON 1888,
Is now obtainable in Packets from ¼lb. to 80lbs. each
AT
KEANE'S DARJEELING TEA DEPOT,
No. 1, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR of the MAHARANEE TEA ESTATE, DARJEELING, has opened the above establishment for the Sale of PURE and UNADULTERATED TEAS, Season 1888, brought direct from the Garden to Bombay.

It is a singular and established fact that, though Tea is of more general consumption in every household than any other article, it is bought with greater carelessness and want of thought than any other thing we consume.

It would seem to many that a Cup of Tea is simply a Cup of Tea and nothing more, whereas, unfortunately, it is frequently a great deal less and very often something more—a great deal less in being largely composed of withered and spent leaves, and something more in much of the common Tea being extensively made up with mixtures of dirt and rubbish entirely foreign to the Tea Bush.

Genuine honest Teas (not mixed with rubbish and attenuated by previous infusions) will yield more real tea liquor than double the quantity of inferior and adulterated Teas, and not only double the quantity, but twice the quality.

Before buying Tea, try it in the Cup. The proof of Good Tea is found in the drinking, and a trial as above is the only real and best test.

DARJEELING TEAS are well noted for their strength and flavor, and in the Calcutta and London Markets, fetch the highest average rates. They are now acknowledged by thoroughly competent judges to be superior to all other Indian Teas, not only as regards their strength and delicate flavor, but also in respect to their "keeping" qualities.

These teas are now procurable at the above Depot at the following prices :—

Orange Pekoe	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1 4	per lb.
Pekoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1 0	„
Pekoe Souchong	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0 14	„
Garden Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0 14	„
Family Mixture	..	...	...	...	...	„ 0 10	„
Pekoe Fannings	..	...	...	...	...	„ 0 10	„

FRESH GROUND BEST MOCCA AND CEYLON COFFEE IS ALSO PROCURABLE AT THE DEPOT, Re. 1 per lb.

Lovers of a Pure and fragrant Cup of Tea should give the above a trial.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

THACKER AND CO., LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.
New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.
Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.
Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY
of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

FANCY FAIR.

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, will be held early in January next. It is under the patronage of H. E LADY REAY, and H. R H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, has been graciously pleased to consent to open it. Many influential Ladies, both English and Native, interested in the Institution, have kindly promised to take Stalls. Amongst the other Attractions will be a Fish Pond and a *Cafe Chantant* some of the best Bombay Musical Celebrities have kindly consented to assist.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
October, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1889-90.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nasirabad, Nimach, Bombay, Karachi, Hydrabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jabalpore	Wooden, Copper, Iron, Tin and Crockery and Chinaware Articles	No. 4	14th Dec. '88
	Leather, Bamboo, Rattan and Earthware Articles	„ 5	
	Miscellaneous Deadstock Articles	„ 8	
	Country Drugs and Medicines, &c.	„ 9	17th „ '88
	Cattle and Sheep for slaughter and Beef and Mutton	„ 10-11	
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubulpur	Vegetable, Oil of sorts and Kerosine Oil	„ 24	
	Barley, Europe Candles, Sago, &c.	„ 27	19th „ '88
	Charcoal & Firewood	„ 28	
	Coffee	„ 29	
	Straw Rice	„ 32	
	Potatoes and Vegetables	„ 43	21st „ '88
	Cooking Utensils	„ 4 A	
	Diet and Table Requisites	„ 4	
	Rice and Salt	„ 42	
	Cotton Suttrinjees	„	4th Jan. '89
	Cotton Sheets	„ 20	
	Hospital Wines	„ 26 A	
	Hospital Bedding and Clothing, &c.	„ 22	9th „ '89
	Sugar for issue to Barracks and Hospitals	„ 30 & 31	

Tenders will not be received for the Supply of Potatoes at Deesa.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubulpore	Hired Carts, with Bullocks, &c.	No. 21	19th Dec '88
Nusseerabad	Hired Carts, with two Bullocks and one Driver for the conveyance of Casks filled with Dilwara Water	„ 21	
Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Nusseerabad, Neemuch	Purchase of empty Hogsheads	„ 16	4th Jan. '89
Poona, Poona for Purandhar, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Bombay, Deesa, Kurrachee	Purchase of Cattle and Sheep, Offals and Hides and Skins	„ 47	11th „ '89
Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay	Hire of Boat Tonnage, Sea and Land Carriage	„ 23	
	Hired Horse Carriage for Passengers, and hired Bigarees, &c., and Hammalage Duties	„ 35	7th „ '89
	Soap of Sorts	„ 48	
	Sewing Mattresses and Pillow Cases	Under local Schedule	

LOCAL CONTRACTS

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 17th Dec. 1888.
Deolali and Bombay for Deolali, Satara and Poona for Satara, Poona for Purandhur, Abu and Deesa for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Nusseerabad for Taragarh, Sangor and Jabulpur for Saugor, Pachmari and Jabalpur for Pachmari	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton	Under Schedule No. 10-11.	

DISTRICT CONTRACTS.

Comprising the Main Station and the Stations subordinate to it, Minor Stations being excluded.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 14th Dec. 1888.
Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Bombay, Kurachee, Jabulpur	Wooden, Copper, Brass, Iron, Tin and Crockery and China-ware Articles	No. 4	
	Leather, Bamboo, Ratan and Earthen-ware Articles	No. 5	
	Miscellaneous dead Stock Articles	No. 8	17th do.
	Country Drugs and Medicines, &c.	No. 9	
	Vegetable, Oil of sorts	No. 24	
	Barley, Europe Candles, Sago, &c.	No. 27	19th do.
	Charcoal and Fire-wood	No. 28	
	Coffee	No. 29	
	Straw Rice	No. 32	21st do.
	Potatoes and Vegetables	No. 43	
	Rice and Salt, &c.	No. 42	4th Jan. '89.
Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Kurrachee, Jabulpur	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c	No. 21	19th December, '88.
Poona, Mhow, Bombay, Deesa, Kurrachee	Purchase of Hides and Skins	No. 47	11th January, '89

District Contracts Comprising the Main Station and the Stations Subordinate to it including the Minor Station.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 17th December '88
Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Bom ay, Kurrachee, Jabulpur, Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, for each above District separately	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton	No. 10-11	

GENERAL CONTRACTS.

Comprising the requirements of all Stations in the Presidency, including Aden.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 19th Dec. '88
Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay	Oil Kerosine	No. 24 A.	
	Diet and table requisites	No. 4 B.	21st do.
	Hospital Wines	No. 26 A.	4th Jan. '89
	Purchase of empty Hogsheads	No. 23.	4th do.
	Hospital Bedding and Clothing, &c.	No. 22 A.	9th do.
Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona	Cooking Utensils	No. 4 A.	21st Dec. '88
	Sugar for Barracks as per Muster	No. 49	9th Jan. '89
	Sugar for Hospital as per Muster		
Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona	Cotton Suttrinjees of good quality as per Muster	No. 33	4th do.
	Cotton Sheets as per Muster	No. 34	

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, November 20, 1888.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 9th January next by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for CONTRACTS as specified below for one and two years, viz., 1889-90 and 1889-91. As regards the supply required at Aden, Tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer there up to 11 a.m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of the above date.
Forms of Tenders, and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nasirabad, Nimach, Bombay, Karachi, Hydrabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jabalpore	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 22A.
Aden and the Comt. Storekeeper-Genl, Bombay, for Aden	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 23.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Comprising the requirements of the abovementioned stations.

Comt. Storekeeper-General, Bombay and Chief Comt. Officer, Poona	Tea, Indian, loose, of good quality, as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases, under Schedule No. 25.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 20, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a. m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts for the following supplies to, and purchase from, the Commissariat Department at Aden for 1889-90.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

	Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 14th December, 1888.
Kurby Dry and Green, and Straw Rice	No. 18	
Firewood and Charcoal	No. 19	
Shoeing Cattle	No. 20	
Butter and Milk	No. 22	
Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton	No.	Do. 17th do.
Miscellaneous Articles of Dead Stock and Medical Comforts and Limejuice	No. 24	
Vegetable, Oil of Sorts and Kerosine Oil	No. 23	Do. 19th do.
Cooking Utensils	No. 11 A	
Diet and Table Requisites	No. 11 B	Do. 21st do.
Potatoes and Vegetables	No. 27	
Coal for Government conductors and Indian Government Vessels	No. 3	
Dhall, Rice, Wheat, &c.	No 17	Do. 4th Jan. '89
Purchase of Empty Hogsheads	No. 21	
Hospital Wines	No. 21 A	
Ghee, Curry Stuff, and Country Drugs, &c.	No. 25	
Hospital Clothing and Bedding, &c.	No. 7	Do. 9th do
Sugar for Issue to Barracks and Hospitals	No. 26 A	
Coffee	No. 28	

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Mutton, Provisions, and Miscellaneous Articles.	No. 1 Perim	Do. 7th do.
Do. do.	No. 2 Zalla	
Do. do.	No. 3 Berbera	

H. CLOWES, Lieutenant,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 20th Nov., 1888.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADOO MEYA bin SHAIK AHMED BUSRI has contracted to sell to Mr. FAZULBHAI PEROO VEERJI. All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground (now formed into one) two of which is Government ground, and the third Pasendari Ground, the whole containing by admeasurement—square yards together with the two messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered under Collector's Old No. 431, New No. 6093, Old Survey No. 1-486, 2-486, New Survey No. 2311, and under Municipal B Ward No. 2102 (1) and (2) Street, No. 49, 51, 53, and bounded on the east by a Sweeper's passage, on the west by the Chakla Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Haji Abdul Kadur Jethkar, and on the south by the property of Khatri Arut. All persons having any claim to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto—Dated this 27th day of November 1888.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA.
Purchaser's Attorney's.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1888, for the supply of small stores, oils, tallow, waste, &c., required for the use of this Railway during the calender year 1889.
Forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on application to the Chief Storekeeper of the line on payment of rupees two.
Tenders may be for the whole or part of the stores required.
Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200 as earnest money which will be forfeited, if the person whose Tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of his Tender. Tender which are not accompanied with earnest money will not be considered.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for small stores" and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of a Tender.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Nagpur, 28th November, 1888.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS Mr. JAMSETJI NOWROJI, Cabinet-maker of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted to absolutely sell and dispose of free from incumbrances unto MEMON HAJI ABBOO HAMED, also of Bombay, Merchant, the land with the hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon and hereunder particularly described. Notice is hereby given, and all person and persons having or claiming to have any claim to or estate or interest whatever in the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, lease, inheritance or in any other manner howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors for the said purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Byculla, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 9,70 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 23, new No. 14,254, old survey No. 675, new survey No. 3,388, and bounded on or towards the east and south by the Clave Road, on or towards the west by Government Land, and by the property of the late David Sassoon, and on or towards the north by the public road, leading to Byculla, together with the bungalows, shops, and range of buildings with out-houses, cookrooms, stables, and all other the premises standing and built on the said land, all which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality, under ward No. 2709 to 2703, street No. 39, and which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamsetji Nowroji Cabinet-maker, and are now occupied partly by a hotel known as Lipperts Hotel, and partly by the shop of Messrs. Phillips and Co.—Dated this 23rd November, 1888.

PAYNE GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 122 OF 1887.

BHAWANISHUNKER MANGESH, residing at Girgaum Back Road, BABAJEE GOPAL, residing at Breach Candy Road, and JAYANTIBAI, widow of the late SUKHARAM ARJUN, residing at Girgaum, at Girgaum Back Road, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said SAKHARAM ARJUN, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

ROOSTAMJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing in Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagon

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

THERE was a rise of ⅜ per cent. on Consols in London yesterday at 97⅛, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105¼. Silver remained at 42 7/16d. per oz., and Rupee Securities at 67 for Fours, and 270½ for 4½ per cents., show no alteration. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 82¾. Government made an extra sale of three lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 15-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained at the usual biddings on Wednesday.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued dull in tone; but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item. There were 100,000 quarters less Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 2,290,000 quarters, than was the case a week ago. Linseed was flat, and a decline of 1s. per quarter is quoted both in Calcutta and Bombay Seed to arrive, at 43s. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet, but unaltered in value, as also was Poppyseed.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet. The sales were the same as for the preceding two days, *viz.*, 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats; the Imports were 9,000 bales, spot prices were quite unchanged, both for American and Surats; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The Manchester Market had been firm at previous quotations. This afternoon the tone was again steady at closing; Surats still quiet; Imports 11,000 bales. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value; but there was a further advance of 1-32d. in American Arrivals in the nearer, and of 1-64d, in the more distant positions. April-May delivery, which is a fresh quotation, is given as 5 25-64d. per lb.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool show the business for the six days ending yesterday to have been upon about the same scale as for the preceding week, the amount taken by the trade and forwarded having also been about the same. The nature of the business, which has been passing in Liverpool for some time past, has been indicated by the absence of the speculative element, and only 1,000 bales, out of the 55,000 sold this week, were on speculation. The total stock had increased by 47,000 bales; and the deficiency compared with the two previous years, had become reduced to 158,000 bales, and 96,000 bales, respectively. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales heavier than last week, at 42,000 bales. The Total Visible Supply had increased since the previous Friday by 140,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there more 4,000 bales less in sight. From our usual comparative statement subjoined, it will be noticed that the diminution in the Total Visible Supply this year is 619,000 bales compared with 1887, and 387,000 bales, as against 1886, these figures being rather smaller in the former case, but greater in the latter than shown a week ago. Of East Indian Cotton there were 172,000 bales less in sight than at this time last year, and 93,000 bales less, compared with the year before. Prices have declined during the week 3-16d. in spot Mid-American, and in Arrivals 1-32d. in the nearer, and 1-64d. in the more distant positions; while in Surats, Oomra and Broach have receded 1-16d., Dhollera having maintained its value, compared with last year. Mid-American is now 3-16d. per lb. lower; but it is still 5-16d. per lb. higher than at this time in 1886; and it may be thought that, all things considered, there is still room for some further decline if the trade consumption remains confined to its present limits, and speculative operators leave the market alone. The price of Dhollera, it will be noticed, is ⅜d. per lb. higher than it was at this time last year, and no less than 15-16d. per lb. above the price ruling two years ago.

Spot Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 9⅝ cents, and March Futures were 9·85 cents against 9·75 last quoted for February. To-day ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged; but futures for March were six points higher, at 9·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day were 29,000 bales, against 41,000 bales last year, and 39,000 bales in 1886. Compared with the two preceding seasons, the falling off in the Receipts at the Ports continues to become less as against 1887-8, and greater as against 1886-7, the differences shown yesterday being 497,000 bales and 86,000 bales, respectively.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	258,000	249,000	275,000
" exports to U. K.	119,000	95,000	85,000
" " Continent	82,000	75,000	88,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,619,000	3,116,000	2,705,000
" exports to U. K. "	973,000	1,017,000	960,000
" " Cont. "	577,000	996,000	915,000
" Stock in the Ports	763,000	887,000	980,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th November affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,250,000	2,893,370	2,636,710
" Surats	131,000	303,000	223,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	713,000	570,800	508,530
" London	8,000	33,000	14,000
American Afloat	280,000	221,000	230,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	13,000
	711,000	834,800	774,530
Price of Mid-Americans	5 7-16d.	5⅝d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4½d.	3 11-16 1.
Difference	13-16d.	1⅛d.	1 7-16d.

We have had another very quiet day in Cotton here, very little enquiry having been felt from local consumers, and none from exporters, and transactions have been confined to a few hundred bales of ready new Bengals, placed at Rs. 184 to Rs. 195, according to quality; and a small lot of ready Dhulia Ginned at Rs. 205½ per candy. The tone of the market, though quiet, has been steady, and quotations, for both ready Cotton and for arrival business, may be called unchanged, all round.

WHEAT.—Demand continues on the same small scale, and hardly more than a retail business has been transacted to-day. Prices, however, may be called steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS of all descriptions are neglected by buyers. With yesterday's discouraging news to hand regarding *Linseed* sellers would probably be open to accept somewhat lower rates for this seed; but takers have not come forward, and we quote this and Rapeseed as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,670	bales
Wheat	24,489	cwt.
Linseed	3,149	"
Rapeseed	3,219	"
Gingellyseed	4,709	"

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market is dull, with hardly anything doing. Cotton, for this month's shipment to London, can be done at 26s 3d; and the same cargo for Venice, same shipment, at Rs. 20 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's closing rates, and the Market has been quiet but steady thereat throughout the day. Some business, but to no great amount, has been done in forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-16d. for transfer in the early months of next year; at 1s. 4 13-16d. for May, and at 1s. 4 38d. for June; and in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. for January-February delivery; 1s. 4 21-32d. for March-April; and 1s. 4 ⅝ for June. We quote for ready business :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1 11d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 15-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅝d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d. "
France	176¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, but with very little business doing on any line. Fours for cash have been quoted at 97⅞, and for the next account the same rate has been named. 103½ is the steriotyped quotation for the other denomination.

SHARES have been rather more lively again, with a good inquiry for favourite Mill Scrip at enhanced rates. We note an advance of Rs. 20 in Empress, at Rs. 700; and in New Great Eastern, at Rs. 780; of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 760; and James Greaves, at Rs. 695; of Rs. 10 in Khatao Mucconji, at Rs. 785; and Presidency, at Rs. 985; and only Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, at Rs. 1,020. Fort Press Shares are Rs. 75 higher, at Rs. 1,500; but New Indian are Rs. 5 down at Rs. 380. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 917½; and National Bank are Rs. 4 up, at Rs. 134.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Lansdowne, 7-30 a.m.
Bombay Art Society, Durbar Room, 5-15 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Mary's College.
Novelty Theatre: Miss Jewel Deane's Company, 9 p.m

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Cocconada (s), arrived on the 1st from Marmagoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie; Mecca (s), Aden, Zanzibar, &c.; Warora (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.; Singapore (s), Genoa; St. Albans (s), Singapore and Penang; and Sirdhana (s), Negapatam.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Hornhead entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Tanjore left it on Friday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Eden Hall entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind left it on Saturday.

THE NEW WADY FAIR.—The New Wady annual fair opens to-day at Agiary Lane, and continues for the next six days.

BURGLARY AT KALBADEVI.—The shop of Muggunlal Heeralal, on the Kalbadevi Road, was broken into on Thursday night last, and Rs. 35 in cash carried away.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the past month. Daily average attendance 221, admissions 2,474, prevailing diseases, fever and dysentery.

REPORTED THEFT.—Purshotum, a merchant, living at Argyle Road, reported to the police, on Friday last, that on entering his godown in Callian Street that morning he found a box broken open and Rs. 200 in cash and currency notes stolen. The complainant believes that somebody must have secreted himself in the godown before he closed it on the previous evening, and committed the theft while he was out, as the lock on the outer door was found to be untouched.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Dillon charged Abdool Fakir Mahomed, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing a silver watch and chain. The prisoner met an acquaintance, a castefellow, on Friday evening, and asked him what the time was. The latter took out a silver watch, and as he was looking at it the prisoner snatched it from his hand and ran away. He managed to escape, and pawned the watch with a Marwaree. A report was made to the police and Abdool was arrested the following morning. In answer to the charge of theft he pleaded, guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bo. Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

Processional March	Daniel	Moore.
Quadrille	Topsey Turvy	Williams.
Valse	Venetia	Lawthian.
Valse	The last Chord	Sullivan.
Valse	Mia Card	Bucalossi.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey.
Polka (Quick)	Ins Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXCITING OCCURRENCE AT THE PRESIDENCY MILL.—An exciting, yet sad occurrence took place at the Presidency Mill, Fergusson Road, Parel, on Thursday evening last, a young Mahomedan lad, named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Muddar, aged 16 years, being drowned in a strange and somewhat unaccountable manner. It was after the work of the day was done, that the young man in question, along with four companions, proceeded to the mill tank for a bathe, but he had hardly got into the water when he was observed to slip, fall, and disappear. As he did not appear on the surface again within a reasonable time, several of his companions dived to his assistance, but were unable to rescue the unfortunate youth, or even to find his body. All hope of recovering him alive being despaired of, a message was sent to the police. Then, as the tank was being dragged, the lifeless body of Muddar rose to the surface. It may be added that there was something like 14 or 18 feet of water in the tank. On Saturday, at the Presidency Mill, an inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning recorded.

THE BURGLARY IN DUNCAN ROAD.—On Saturday last Luximon Sonoo, Cassim Mahomed, Narayen Mahadoo, and Wittoo Mankia, were charged by Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee, of the Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with house-breaking by night and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 481, the property of a Marwarree shroff, from his shop in Duncan Road, on the night of the 11th October last. The story of the robbery is something to the following effect. The complainant on the evening in question closed his shop and went out on a visit to a friend. On his return about midnight, he found that his shop had been broken into, an entrance having been effected through a back window, one of the iron bars of which was found to have been wrenched from its socket. Two wooden boxes were found to have been forced open, and sundry gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 481, stolen. The matter was reported to the police in due course, and the Divisional Police, with the aid of detectives, instituted enquiries into the matter. Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee was successful in arresting the first three accused, who were known to that police officer as bad characters. From statements they made, the major portion of the stolen property was recovered from different Marwarrees in the native town, and upon further inquiries, Wittoo Mankoo, the fourth named accused, was arrested at his native village, Rutnaghiri, with the remaining portion of the stolen property in his possession. All four prisoners being convicted, Luximon Sonoo was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment Cassum Mahomed was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, Narayen Mahadao to two year similar imprisonment, and the last accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(Adjt-Genl's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, Nov 30.)

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bo Lancers—Surgn B B Grayfoot, Offig in medical charge 3rd Bo L I, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn G B Bull in Civil employ or until further orders.

5th Bo L I—Lieut-Col R Hennell, 2nd in Command, to be Comdt vice Lieut-Col Leacock, deceased.

Capt C O Nicholetts, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Command vice Lieut-Col Hennell appointed Comdt.

Capt J C Francis, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Capt Nicholetts appointed 2nd in Command.

With reference to A O C No 457 of 1888, the appointment of Capt H B Tufnell, 2nd Gloster Regt as S S O, Deesa is, in addition to his other duties.

Surgn J L T Jones, I M S, on general duty, Bo Dist, is transferred to general duty, Nagpore Dist, and appointed to the medical charge of Half Bn 16th Bo I, at Sitabuldee.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that 2nd Lieut C E Pottinger is transferred from F-2 to T-1 R A.

With reference to A O C No 423 of 1888 it is hereby notified that under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut J G H Whylock, 2nd Gloster Regt, will proceed to the Regimental Depôt for duty, instead of Lieut C T Venobles.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Royl Lancaster Regt—Lieut H L Talbot for 12 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Middlesex Regt—Lieut R P C Schneider, Offig Wg Officer, 12th Bo I, to Bombay, from date of departure for 90 days on medical certificate, under para 51 I A C, 1886.

3rd Bo L Cavy—Capt G A Gote, (Staff Corps), from 29th to 30th October, 1888, on private affair under clause 51, I A C, in extension of 90 days private leave granted him by the G O C Bombay Dist.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

THE MISSING STEAMER VAITURNA.

No further news has been received about the fate of the missing steamer Vaitarna. Inquiries continue to be made at the company's offices from day to day, and crowds of people gather at the bunders anxious to pick up anything new concerning her. She forms the subject of a marine court of inquiry to-morrow. In the meantime, designing persons invent fictions after fictions, supplying the friends and relations of those on board with materials, perhaps, to live upon hope as food. Though people best able to give their opinion on the subject, consider it now as hoping against hope that the missing steamer may be recovered and those immediately concerned in the unfortunate vessel and still more, in the hundreds of souls on board, have lost all faith as regards her recovery, there are not a few still to be found who eagerly clutch at any item of gossip, and speculate upon the fate of the vessel. With pardonable simplicity (seeing that they had their dearest and nearest on board) some of them give a willing ear to any stories on the face of it nonsensical, and with business-like foresight, begin to form their own conjectures therefrom. The latest instance, perhaps, showing how the heated imagination of these simple folks is worked upon happens in this wise. A mendicant was said to be lately going the rounds of the native town, and with an eye to business, no doubt, impressing upon his auditors the fact that the steamer would be sure to return to Bombay harbour, on Friday afternoon last with all on board, safe and sound, provided they propitiated the deity, by lining his own pocket. Friday afternoon saw crowds of these simple expectants gathered together at the bunders, watching with wistful eyes for the arrival of the overdue boat. They watched with longing eyes for some hours, when all of a sudden, they saw in the distance without any previous warning or any intimation from the flagstaff, a steamer, apparently in a distressed condition being towed slowly into the harbour by another. The mental state of the eager crowd of people who had been for hours straining their eyes with feverish anxiety can well be imagined. The prophecy of the mendicant was shortly to be realized; the belated voyagers to be restored to their relatives. The report took no time to circulate. Those who had hitherto disbelieved the mendicant could, no longer, be sceptics, they rushed to the bunders with breathless delight; but to return, ere long, not wiser or gladder, but sadder men. For, to be short, the truth had dawned upon their minds that the vessel which was being towed in was not the Vaiturna, but the outer light vessel of Bombay in tow of the Port Trust tug boat Princess, for purposes of repairs. The outer light vessel has been replaced, pending its repairs, by the hulk of the late s. s. Akola, which was taken to its position by the Princess. The Akola, which was lately sold by the Sultan of Zanzibar to whom she belonged, has been hired by the Port Trustees, for the time being, from the individual to whom she was sold and by whom she was to be broken up.

MORE RESULTS OF THE RECENT CYCLONE.

It was stated at the time active inquiries were going on for the missing steamer Vaiturna (by the captain of the s.s. Hindoo among others) that a great deal of wreckage was seen off Verawul. The fate of two buggalows (the wreckage was said to belong to native crafts) as victims of the cyclone has now transpired. Their dates of distress corresponds with that of the expected arrival of the Vaiturna in Bombay, and would appear to have been overtaken by the same cyclonic winds considered to be the cause of that ill-fated vessel's doom. One of these is (or rather was) an Arab buggalow, with twenty-six, crew and was bound for Bombay, laden with wood. According to the version of its native captain, his vessel was at anchor off Verawul on the evening of the 9th November, when all at once it began to blow very strong from the south-east, accompanied with heavy rain. The buggalow was torn from its anchor, and drifted all night up the coast. The following morning the direction of the wind, which still blew furiously with rain and heavy seas changed from S.-E. to S.-W., the result being that the boat was driven ashore at Choor Varrah and broken into pieces there. The crew numbering twenty-six, were thrown overboard; but the whole of them, with the exception of three who were lost, swam ashore, and came to Bombay in a buggalow, named Fateh il Raman, a few days ago.

The story of the mishap which befell another buggalow of Turkish nationalty named Toor Wullee dates about the same time. Laden with a sundry cargo, it was bound for Bombay. At 2 p.m. on the 7th ultimo it was off due head, and at 7 p.m. it began to blow very hard. In about two hours more the strength of the wind and fury of the sea developed so much, that the vessel had to be left to the mercy of the elements. In a couple of hours more the vessel made four feet of water in its hold; and its rudder and shrouds having been carried away by this time, it was almost completely disabled. When the storm lulled the next day, it was steered with difficulty, off Jaffrabad, where a new rudder was supplied, and it then made for Bombay, where it arrived some time ago.

These few facts which we have been able to glean speak for themselves as to the strength and fury of the late cyclone on the Kathiawad coast, especially on the 9th and 10th ultimo.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

267-88—Payne, G and S—The Navigazione Generale Italiana Soc and R F Rubattino Company vs the Bombay and Persia S N Co—Winter, B and B. Part heard.

286-88—Bomonjee and H.—Nandcorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai and another.—Payne, G. and S.

115-88—Mirza, H. K.—Zoolakhabai vs Makibai and others—Tyabjee and D.

428-87—In person—Cursetji Edulji Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwar L.

184-86—Wadia and G—Thacker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter B. and B.

248-88—In person—Syed Rahimoobin Syed Mahomed vs Muljibhai, Rahim and others.—In person.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

239-88—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Hassumbhai Bundaally—Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

68-88—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhai vs Nusserwanji Shaparji Parekh—M Macfarlane, E and H.

470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S, F and N.

305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lallji vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum—Tobin and R.

429-86—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dolatrai Achratlal vs Mohunlal Becherdas—H Bicknell.

3-88—In person—Jugmohundas Gokuldas vs Jamilram Tuljaram—Jefferson, B D. and K.

389-87—Ardesir, H and D—Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff vs G DeSouza and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

144-88—Ardesir, H and D—Haji Mahomed Haji Ismal and others vs Zoolekorebai and others—Wadia and G.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladina and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—Jefferson B D and K, for petitioner, Mulji Hunsraj.

Long Causes.

5-88—Payne, G and S—Cooverbai vs Bhiccaji and others.

280-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Peerbhoy Nathoo vs Kalidas Manordas and others—Mirza, H. K.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Ebrahimbhoy Kurmaly—Mansuklal, D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

85-88—Ardesir, H and D—Jehanger Maneckji Cursetji, and another vs Sorabji Framji Bomonji—Mirza, H K and K M. Part heard.

131-88—Bomanji and H—Hiralal Revaram and others vs Chutterputty Lakhman and others—Chalk, W and S.

225-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H.

222-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—H. C Dumbell vs Shivlal Motilal—Craigie, L and O.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Rooghnathdas vs Esmailji Jewabhoy and others Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

189-88—Tyabji and D—Suntlal Beharilal vs Shaligram Chojmal.

157-88—Hore, C and B—A H Campbell and others vs Narrotum Hunsraj—Mansuklal and D.

183-88—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Saligram, Chojmal and Suntlal vs Beharilal.—Tyabji and D.

REPUDIATION OF A BABY MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

ON Saturday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott resumed the hearing of the case of Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor *vs.* Meherbai. Mr. Starling and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Hammabai, the defendant's mother, in further cross-examination by Mr. Starling, said that Hormusjee, the adoptive father of the plaintiff, assured her that the plaintiff and defendant would live as husband and wife after plaintiff had passed his examination. Witness was not aware whether the plaintiff had a regard for his wife during his stay at Poona, but she knew that the defendant was immensely fond of her husband, and that for twelve years the plaintiff and defendant lived in the same house as husband and wife.

Cursetjee Cooverjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was not present at the plaintiff's marriage, but was present at his betrothal ceremony. After the death of Hormusjee, witness saw plaintiff talking to the defendant, and on the occasion of Hormusji's death he saw the plaintiff handing to his wife a bunch of keys and a sum of money, with instructions to give him an account of the expenditure of the money afterwards. Witness was married at the age of eleven, his wife then being seven or eight years old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: Plaintiff lived in the house for one day after Hrmusjee's death. He gave the defendant some money for household expenses. Witness did not know whether defendant gave the plaintiff any money or not; all that he saw was that the plaintiff handed money to the defendant.

Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, managing clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, in examination by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a trustee to a fire temple, and manager to several trust funds. He never heard that the English law applied to Parsee marriages. Witness's sister was married when she was nine months old. About ten years ago, when witness went to Nowsaree, he witnessed the marriages of six couples, whose ages ranged from three to ten years. Marriages of girls of twelve years of age were very common, up to the present day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: The Parsee community is generally against infant marriages. Witness did not know of any correspondence on the subject of infant marriages between the Dustoor of Nowsaree and Dustoor of Poona. Infant marriages were very common among the priestly class. Witness never knew of a case in which an attempt was made by a husband to repudiate his marriage on the ground of its having taken place in infancy. In regard to infant marriages, the community did not look to religious books, but to their usages and customs.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: The English law of divorce has never been applied to the Parsees. Witness had never heard of a case in which the marriage was dissolved by order of the Parsee Punchayet on the ground of its having taken place in infancy. Witness had been a managing clerk for the last thirty-five years.

Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, said he had been a solicitor for the last eleven years. According to Parsee usages and customs, the marriages of infants, made by the parents, were considered to be valid. Witness never heard of the English law of divorce being applied to Parsees. Looking at a statement, witness said that during the years 1863-1887, three males and 20 females among Parsees were married under five years of age; 75 males and 465 females under ten years of age; 620 males and 2,995 females under fifteen years of age; 1,663 males and 2,168 females under twenty years of age; 2,388 males and 506 females under twenty-five years of age; 929 males and 73 females under thirty years of age; 515 males and 11 females under forty years of age; while 86 males were married between the ages of 40 and 60 years; and no female was married at that age.

Mr. Inverarity: Probably because they were all married. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing his evidence, gave instances of early marriages that had taken place in his own family.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: According to Parsee usages and customs, the parties who have been married young fall in with the wishes of their parents, and are brought up with the idea that it is proper for them to do so, and it would be considered improper for the young man to tell his father that he did not like the wife chosen for him.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was formerly connected with the *Bombay Gazette* as reporter, manager, and sub-editor, successively. He was a municipal pensioner, and was doing business at present as yarn broker.

Mr. Inverarity: Would you mind telling me your age?

Mr. Eduljee: To-morrow morning I wil be sixty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: In that case I wish you many happy returns of the day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edulji e: Thank you. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: When were you married?

Mr. Eduljee: When I was ten years old.

Mr. Inverarity: Then, this is the Jubilee year of your marriage. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eduljee: Yes. Continuing his evidence, witness said infant marriages were very common among Parsees, of which witness mentioned some instances.

Mr. Inverarity said he had several more witnesses, but would close the defendant's case here.

Mr. Starling, in replying on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that the only person who could legally give his consent to the marriage in this case was the natural father of the plaintiff; but that the natural father told the Court that he did not give his consent.

The judge remarked that more than a consent was given by the natural father, who was present at the marriage, accepted presents, and did not object to the marriage taking place. Even after Hormusjee's death, he took the defendant to his house, with a view that the marriage might be consummated.

Mr. Starling said the natural father only tried to do then what best he could under the circumstances. It was clearly on the evidence that the natural father did not give his consent to the marriage.

The Judge: When did Hormusjee die?

Mr. Starling: In January, 1887.

The Judge: It was then that you repudiated the marriage?

Mr. Starling: No, my lord, we repudiated it from 1887.

The Judge: You gave her no distinct notice that she was not the plaintiff's wife. She was always considered to be the plaintiff's wife?

Mr. Starling submitted that such was not the case.

The Judge remarked that a will, executed in 1883, was produced before the Court, and in that will Rs. 1,000 were given to the plaintiff, who was described as the husband of Meherbai.

Mr. Starling said that, at any rate, the date of the letter written by the plaintiff to Mr. Hormasjee Jehangir Parakh must be taken as the date on which the plaintiff repudiated his marriage with the defendant. He had done so in detached acts standing over sixteen years. In the will referred to the plaintiff was described as the husband of the Meherbai under the impression that he would at last come round. In 1885, plaintiff wrote a letter in reply to the letter of his adoptive father, in which he distinctly stated that he would never consider the defendant as his wife. At the time of his marriage, the plaintiff had not the intelligence to act for himself; but on his coming to the age of discretion, it was open to him to repudiate the marriage. As to the question of jurisdiction, Mr. Starling submitted, on the strength of decisions of the Privy Council, to which he referred, that the Court had jurisdiction, and that the Court had power to grant the plaintiff some relief.

This concluded the hearing. His Lordship reserved judgment.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

THIS week promises to be full of these investigations. It opens by a court of inquiry being held to-day under the presidency of the senior Magistrate assistant by nautical assessors named by Government for investigating into the circumstances under which the S. S. Eden Hall, collided in Bombay in September last.

On Tuesday (to-morrow) the court will be engaged in inquiring into the circumstances under which the now well-known steamer Vaiturna is missing; and on Wednesday another court will be held, with Mr. Cooper as its president, for the purpose of inquiring into the grounding of the s. s. Mobile near Zanzibar.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oriental grounded on the morning of the 14th October, on the edge of the bank of the south end of the island of Mombasa. But nothing definite has yet been known as to the probable date of inquiry. It may be that no inquiry may take place, the master of the ship being said to have been dealt with by the company.

There promises to be another inquiry still, possibly, a departmental one. As the steamer Tanjore, bound for Jeddah, was leaving the Victoria Dock on Friday evening, she grounded while still inside the dock The cause is supposed to be due to the deposi of mud on account of the dredging said to be going on about the place.

THE RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We have been requested to publish the following :—

The Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Bombay, 30th November, 1888.

Michael R. De Quadros, Esq., Lukmidass Khimjee, Esq., and others.

Gentlemen,—In reply to the requisition, dated the 21st inst., and addressed by you to us, requesting that a meeting of the Ratepayers' and Residents' Association be called at an early date for the purpose of (1) reviewing the action taken under the auspices of this Association in order to ensure a good election of members of the Municipal Corporation by the different wards of the city, and (2) taking such further action in that behalf as to this Association may seem meet, we are directed by the Managing Committee of this Association to state that your requisition mentions no ground or grounds on which the review you ask for is sought, and that they cannot comply with your request until any ground for the review is stated, you will be therefore good enough to state the ground or grounds on which you seek the review.

We are also to mention here that some of those who have signed the requisition under reply are not members of this Association, and that some of the others have withdrawn from it,

We beg to remain, &c.,
D. GOSTLING,
N. G. CHANDARVAKAR,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

The Bombay Rate-payer's and Residents' Association, Bombay, 30th November, 1888.

Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and 110 other signatories.

Gentlemen,—The protest signed by you and addressed to us with reference to the public meeting of the rate-payers and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward held in the hall of the Mooljee Jaitha, Cloth Market, on the 24th October last, was duly laid by us before the Managing Committee of this association at their meeting held on the 27th instant.

2. The Committee have carefully considered the protest, and we are directed by them to reply to you as follows :—

3. It appears that when you sent your protest you were not aware of the circumstances under which the meeting in the Bhuleshwar Ward, of which you complain, had been called. We are now desired to place the real facts before you, and our Committee trust that these facts will satisfy you that the objections raised in your protest against the Bhuleshwar Ward Meeting are groundless. We are directed to say that at a public meeting of the residents and rate-payers of Bombay held in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on the 27th September last under the presidency of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, the Managing Committee of the Association was authorised to hold public meetings in the different wards for the purpose of securing the return of fit representatives to the Municipal Corporation at the ensuing Municipal elections, and requesting voters not to promise their votes to any one until they had been informed of the names of all candidates who would be nominated by the Ward Committees. Acting upon the said authority, the Managing Committee appointed a sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Blaney, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, and Tookaram Tatia, and the four secretaries of the Association, to convene meetings of the residents and ratepayers in the different wards. Accordingly the secretaries of the associations, at the instance of the sub-committee, convened a public meeting of the ratepayers and residents in the Bhuleshwar Ward. The meeting was duly advertised in the principal English and Vernacular newspapers of this city. You will thus observe that the authority given to the Rate-payers' and Residents' Association by the public meeting held as aforesaid in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was of a specified character. The Association was simply authorised to hold public meetings of the residents and ratepayer in the different wards. When such a public Meeting has been convened and held and the meeting elects its own chairman the functions and responsibity of the Rate-payers' and Residents' Association cease as regards that particular meeting, and the Association has no right, therefore, to control the proceedings of any such meetings.

4. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Managing Committee that so far as this Association or its secretaries are concerned they did what they had been authorised to do by convening a public meeting of the ratepayers and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward. The Managing Committee is entirely satisfied with the action of the sub-committee in connection with the public meeting held in the Hall of the Mooljee Jaitha Market.

5. Even if it be assumed, however, that the Association could in any way control the proceedings of the ward meetings, the Committee fail to see any reasonable ground for complaint against the meeting in the Bhuleshwar Ward.

6. The first objection raised in your protest to the meeting in the Bhuleshwar Ward is that "The meeting having been held avowedly in the interests of the Bhuleshwar Ward the rate-payers of that ward alone and no outsider ought, we think, to be on the Committee." The Committee to which you object was appointed by the public meeting of the ward. Whether the said meeting was justified or not in allowing outsiders on the Committee it is not for this Association to say. If the public meeting in question chose to have outsiders on the Committee, it had every right to do so. Besides no one present at the meeting raised any objection to outsiders being put on the Committee, although some of those who have signed the protest under reply were themselves present in the meeting. Moreover, the Committee appointed by the Bhuleshwar Ward meeting consists of eighty-one members, of whom seventy-four are the rate-payers and voters of the ward, six residents of the ward, and only one is an outsider. The Committee are informed that the chairman of the Bhuleshwar Ward meeting took down with the consent at the meeting all names which were proposed at the time, and so far everything appears to have been done that it was possible to do under the circumstances to make the Committee a representative body.

7. The next objection raised in the protest is that "instead of the rate-payers of the ward persons not paying any rates formed the larger portion of the said meeting." With reference to this allegation we are directed to observe that it is entirely groundless. No one present at the meeting raised any such objection at the meeting itself, and the Managing Committee of the Association cannot understand on what grounds you allege that a larger portion of those present in the meeting were persons not paying rates. You also seem to forget that the meeting called in the Bhuleshwar Ward was a public meeting, and a public meeting not of the rate-payers only but also of the residents of the said ward, and if it was attended by any such residents they had every right to attend a meeting to which they had been publicly invited, although their names had not been registered as actual rate-payers in the voters' list issued by the Municipal Commissioner.

8. You next object to the place where the meeting was held on the ground that a good many rate-payers could not attend. The Moolji Jaitha Market Hall was chosen for the meeting as the most central and convenient place near the business quarters, and close to the dwelling houses of the mass of the rate-payers and residents of the ward. Several public meetings had been held there previously. If certain rate-payers had any objection to the place, they ought to have raised that objection either before the meeting was held, or at least in the meeting itself; and no such objection having been raised in time, it is now too late for any one to raise it. The sub-committee of the Association appear to the Managing Committee to have acted in the best way it could in selecting the place for the meeting. We might mention that it would be utterly impossible to select

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

THERE was a rise of ⅛ per cent. on Consols in London yesterday at 97⅛, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105¾. Silver remained at 42⅞d. per oz., and Rupee Securities at 67 for Fours, and 87½ for 4½ per cents., show no alteration. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 82¾. Government made an extra sale of three lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 15-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained at the usual biddings on Wednesday.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued dull in tone; but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item. There were 100,000 quarters less Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 2,290,000 quarters, than was the case a week ago. Linseed was flat, and a decline of 1s. per quarter is quoted both in Calcutta and Bombay Seed to arrive, at 43s. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet, but unaltered in value, as also was Poppyseed.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet. The sales were the same as for the preceding two days, *viz.*, 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats; the Imports were 9,000 bales, spot prices were quite unchanged, both for American and Surats; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The Manchester Market had been firm at previous quotations. This afternoon the tone was again steady at closing; Surats still quiet; Imports 11,000 bales. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value; but there was a further advance of 1-32d. in American Arrivals in the nearer, and of 1-64d, in the more distant positions. April-May delivery, which is a fresh quotation, is given as 5 25-64d. per lb.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool show the business for the six days ending yesterday to have been upon about the same scale as for the preceding week, the amount taken by the trade and forwarded having also been about the same. The nature of the business, which has been passing in Liverpool for some time past, has been indicated by the absence of the speculative element, and only 1,000 bales, out of the 55,000 sold this week, were on speculation. The total stock had increased by 47,000 bales; and the deficiency compared with the two previous years, had become reduced to 158,000 bales, and 96,000 bales, respectively. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales heavier than last week, at 42,000 bales. The Total Visible Supply had increased since the previous Friday by 140,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there more 4,000 bales less in sight. From our usual comparative statement subjoined, it will be noticed that the diminution in the Total Visible Supply this year is 619,000 bales compared with 1887, and 387,000 bales, as against 1886, these figures being rather smaller in the former case, but greater in the latter than shown a week ago. Of East Indian Cotton there were 172,000 bales less in sight than at this time last year, and 93,000 bales less, compared with the year before. Prices have declined during the week 3-16d. in spot Mid-American, and in Arrivals 1-32d. in the nearer, and 1-64d. in the more distant positions; while in Surats, Oomra and Broach have receded 1-16d., Dhollera having maintained its value, compared with last year. Mid-American is now 3-16d. per lb. lower; but it is still 5-16d. per lb. higher than at this time in 1886; and it may be thought that, all things considered, there is still room for some further decline if the trade consumption remains confined to its present limits, and speculative operators leave the market alone. The price of Dhollera, it will be noticed, is ½d. per lb. higher than it was at this time last year, and no less than 15-16d. per lb. above the price ruling two years ago.

Spot Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 9⅝ cents, and March Futures were 9·85 cents against 9·75 last quoted for February. To-day ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged; but futures for March were six points higher, at 9·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day were 29,000 bales, against 41,000 bales last year, and 39,000 bales in 1886. Compared with the two preceding seasons, the falling off in the Receipts at the Ports continues to become less as against 1887-8, and greater as against 1886-7, the differences shown yesterday being 497,000 bales and 86,000 bales, respectively.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	258,000	219,000	275,000
„ exports to U. K.	119,000	93,000	83,000
„ „ Continent	82,000	75,000	88,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2 619,000	3,116,000	2,705,000
„ exports to U. K. „ „	973,000	1,017,000	960,000
„ „ Cont. „ „	577,000	896,000	51,000
„ Stock in the Ports	763,000	87,000	980,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th November affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,250,000	2,869,370	2,636,710
„ Surats	131,000	303,000	223,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	413,000	570,800	508,530
„ London	8,000	33,000	14,000
American Afloat	280,000	221,000	239,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	13,000
	711,000	834,800	774,530
Price of Mid-Americans	5 7-16d.	5⅝d.	5⅛d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4½d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	1¼d.	1 7-16d.

We have had another very quiet day in Cotton here, very little enquiry having been felt from local consumers, and none from exporters, and transactions have been confined to a few hundred bales of ready new Bengals, placed at Rs. 184 to Rs. 195, according to quality; and a small lot of ready Dhulia Ginned at Rs. 205½ per candy. The tone of the market, though quiet, has been steady, and quotations, for both ready Cotton and for arrival business, may be called unchanged, all round.

WHEAT.—Demand continues on the same small scale, and hardly more than a retail business has been transacted to-day. Prices, however, may be called steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS of all descriptions are neglected by buyers. With yesterday's discouraging news to hand regarding *Linseed* sellers would probably be open to accept somewhat lower rates for this seed; but takers have not come forward, and we quote this and Rapeseed as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,670	bales
Wheat	24,489	cwt.
Linseed	3,149	„
Rapeseed	3,219	„
Gingellyseed	4,709	„

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market is dull, with hardly anything doing. Cotton, for this month's shipment to London, can be done at 26s 3d; and the same cargo for Venice, same shipment, at Rs. 20 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's closing rates, and the Market has been quiet but steady thereat throughout the day. Some business, but to no great amount, has been done in forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-16d. for transfer in the early months of next year; at 1s. 4 13-16d. for May, and at 1s. 4 38d. for June; and in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. for January-February delivery; 1s. 4 21-32d. for March-April; and 1s. 4 ⅝ for June. We quote for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 15-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅝d. „
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d. „
Francs	1 76½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, but with very little business doing on any line. Fours for cash have been quoted at 97⅞, and for the next account the same rate has been named. 103½ is the steriotyped quotation for the other denomination.

SHARES have been rather more lively again, with a good inquiry for favourite Mill Scrip at enhanced rates. We note an advance of Rs. 20 in Empress, at Rs. 700; and in New Great Eastern, at Rs. 780; of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 760; and James Greaves, at Rs. 695; of Rs. 10 in Khatao Mucconji, at Rs. 785; and Presidency, at Rs. 985; and only Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, at Rs. 1,020. Fort Press Shares are Rs. 75 higher, at Rs. 1,500; but New Indian are Rs. 5 down at Rs. 380. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 917½; and National Bank are Rs. 4 up, at Rs. 134.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Lansdowne, 7-30 a.m.
Bombay Art Society, Durbar Room, 5-15 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Mary's College.
Novelty Theatre: Miss Jewel Deane's Company, 9 p.m

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Cocoanada (s), arrived on the 1st from Marmagoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie; Mecca (s), Aden, Zanzibar, &c.; Warora (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.; Singapore (s), Genoa; St. Albans (s), Singapore and Penang; and Sirdhana (s), Negapatam.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Hornhead entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Tanjore left it on Friday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Eden Hall entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind left it on Saturday.

THE NEW WADY FAIR.—The New Wady annual fair opens to-day at Agiary Lane, and continues for the next six days.

BURGLARY AT KALBADEVI.—The shop of Muggunlal Heeralal, on the Kalbadevi Road, was broken into on Thursday night last, and Rs. 35 in cash carried away.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the past month. Daily average attendance 221, admissions 2,474, prevailing diseases, fever and dysentery.

REPORTED THEFT.—Purshotum, a merchant, living at Argyle Road, reported to the police, on Friday last, that on entering his godown in Callian Street that morning he found a box broken open and Rs. 200 in cash and currency notes stolen. The complainant believes that somebody must have secreted himself in the godown before he closed it on the previous evening, and committed the theft while he was out, as the look on the outer door was found to be untouched.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Dillon charged Abdool Fakir Mahomed, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing a silver watch and chain. The prisoner met an acquaintance, a castofellow, on Friday evening, and asked him what the time was. The latter took out a silver watch, and as he was looking at it the prisoner snatched it from his hand and ran away. He managed to escape, and pawned the watch with a Marwaree. A report was made to the police and Abdool was arrested the following morning. In answer to the charge of theft he pleaded, guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bo. Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Processional March	Daniel	Moore.
Quadrille	Topsey Turvy	Williams.
Valse	Venetia	Lawthian.
Valse	The last Chord	Sullivan.
Valse	Mia Card	Bucalossi.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey.
Polka (Quick)	Ins Centrum	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXCITING OCCURRENCE AT THE PRESIDENCY MILL.—An exciting, yet sad occurrence took place at the Presidency Mill, Fergusson Road, Parel, on Thursday evening last, a young Mahomedan lad, named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Muddar, aged 16 years, being drowned in a strange and somewhat unaccountable manner. It was after the work of the day was done, that the young man in question, along with four companions, proceeded to the mill tank for a bathe, but he had hardly got into the water when he was observed to slip, fall, and disappear. As he did not appear on the surface again within a reasonable time, several of his companions dived to his assistance, but were unable to rescue the unfortunate youth, or even to find his body. All hope of recovering him alive being despaired of, a message was sent to the police. Then, as the tank was being dragged, the lifeless body of Muddar rose to the surface. It may be added that there was something like 14 or 18 feet of water in the tank. On Saturday, at the Presidency Mill, an inquest was held by the coroner, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning recorded.

THE BURGLARY IN DUNCAN ROAD.—On Saturday last Luximon Sonoo, Cassim Mahomed, Narayen Mahadoo, and Wittoo Mankia, were charged by Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee, of the Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with house-breaking by night and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 481, the property of a Marwarree shroff, from his shop in Duncan Road, on the night of the 11th October last. The story of the robbery is something to the following effect. The complainant on the evening in question closed his shop and went out on a visit to a friend. On his return about midnight, he found that his shop had been broken into, an entrance having been effected through a back window, one of the iron bars of which was found to have been wrenched from its socket. Two wooden boxes were found to have been forced open, and sundry gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 481, stolen. The matter was reported to the police in due course, and the Divisional Police, with the aid of detectives, instituted enquiries into the matter. Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee was successful in arresting the first three accused, who were known to that police officer as bad characters. From statements they made, the major portion of the stolen property was recovered from different Marwarrees in the native town, and upon further inquiries, Wittoo Mankoo, the fourth named accused, was arrested at his native village, Ratnaghiri, with the remaining portion of the stolen property in his possession. All four prisoners being convicted, Luximon Sonoo was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment Cassum Mahomed was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, Narayen Mabadao to two year similar imprisonment, and the last accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(Adjt-Genl's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, Nov 30.)

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bo Lancers—Surgn B B Grayfoot, Offig in medical charge 3rd Bo L I, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn G B Bull in Civil employ or until further orders.

5th Bo L I—Lieut-Col R Hennell, 2nd in Command, to be Comdt vice Lieut-Col Leacock, deceased.

Capt C O Nicholetts, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Command vice Lieut-Col Hennell appointed Comdt.

Capt J C Francis, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Capt Nicholetts appointed 2nd in Command.

With reference to A O C No 457 of 1888, the appointment of Capt H B Tafnell, 2nd Gloster Regt as S S O, Deesa is, in addition to his other duties.

Surgn J L T Jones, I M S, on general duty, Bo Dist, is transferred to general duty, Nagpore Dist, and appointed to the medical charge of Half Bn 16th Bo I, at Sitabuldee.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that 2nd Lieut C E Pottinger is transferred from F-2 to T-1 R A.

With reference to A O C No 423 of 1888 it is hereby notified that under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. J G H Whylock, 2nd Gloster Regt, will proceed to the Regimental Depôt for duty, instead of Lieut C T Venobles.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Royl Lancaster Regt—Lieut H L Talbot for 12 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Middlesex Regt—Lieut R P C Schneider, Offig Wg Officer, 12th Bo I, to Bombay, from date of departure for 90 days on medical certificate, under para 51 I A C, 1886.

3rd Bo L Cavy—Capt G A Gote, (Staff Corps), from 29th to 30th October, 1888, on private affair under clause 51, I A C, in extension of 90 days private leave granted him by the G O C Bombay Dist.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

THE MISSING STEAMER VAITURNA.

No further news has been received about the fate of the missing steamer Vaiturna. Inquiries continue to be made at the company's offices from day to day, and crowds of people gather at the bunders anxious to pick up anything new concerning her. She forms the subject of a marine court of inquiry to-morrow. In the meantime, designing persons invent fictions after fictions, supplying the friends and relations of those on board with materials, perhaps, to live upon hope as food. Though people best able to give their opinion on the subject, consider it now as hoping against hope that the missing steamer may be recovered and those immediately concerned in the unfortunate vessel and still more, in the hundreds of souls on board, have lost all faith as regards her recovery, there are not a few still to be found who eagerly clutch at any item of gossip, and speculate upon the fate of the vessel. With pardonable simplicity (seeing that they had their dearest and nearest on board) some of them give a willing ear to any stories on the face of it nonsensical, and with business-like foresight, begin to form their own conjectures therefrom. The latest instance, perhaps, showing how the heated imagination of these simple folks is worked upon happens in this wise. A mendicant was said to be lately going the rounds of the native town, and with an eye to business, no doubt, impressing upon his auditors the fact that the steamer would be sure to return to Bombay harbour, on Friday afternoon last with all on board, safe and sound, provided they propitiated the deity, by lining his own pocket. Friday afternoon saw crowds of these simple expectants gathered together at the bunders, watching with wistful eyes for the arrival of the overdue boat. They watched with longing eyes for some hours, when all of a sudden, they saw in the distance without any previous warning or any intimation from the flagstaff, a steamer, apparently in a distressed condition being towed slowly into the harbour by another. The mental state of the eager crowd of people who had been for hours straining their eyes with feverish anxiety can well be imagined. The prophecy of the mendicant was shortly to be realized; the belated voyagers to be restored to their relatives. The report took no time to circulate. Those who had hitherto disbelieved the mendicant could, no longer, be sceptics, they rushed to the bunders with breathless delight; but to return, ere long, not wiser or gladder, but sadder men. For, to be short, the truth had dawned upon their minds that the vessel which was being towed in was not the Vaiturna, but the outer light vessel of Bombay in tow of the Port Trust tug boa Princess, for purposes of repairs. The outer lightt vessel has been replaced, pending its repairs, by the hulk of the late s. s. Akola, which was taken to its position by the Princess. The Akola, which was lately sold by the Sultan of Zanzibar to whom she belonged, has been hired by the Port Trustees, for the time being, from the individual to whom she was sold and by whom she was to be broken up.

MORE RESULTS OF THE RECENT CYCLONE.

IT was stated at the time active inquiries were going on for the missing steamer Vaiturna (by the captain of the s.s. Hindoo among others) that a great deal of wreckage was seen off Verawul. The fate of two buggalows (the wreckage was said to belong to native crafts) as victims of the cyclone has now transpired. Their dates of distress corresponds with that of the expected arrival of the Vaiturna in Bombay, and would appear to have been overtaken by the same cyclonic winds considered to be the cause of that ill-fated vessel's doom. One of these is (or rather was) an Arab buggalow, with twenty-six, crew and was bound for Bombay, laden with wood. According to the version of its native captain, his vessel was at anchor off Verawul on the evening of the 9th November, when all at once it began to blow very strong from the south-east, accompanied with heavy rain. The buggalow was torn from its anchor, and drifted all night up the coast. The following morning the direction of the wind, which still blew furiously with rain and heavy seas changed from S.-E. to S.-W., the result being that the boat was driven ashore at Choor Varrah and broken into pieces there. The crew numbering twenty-six, were thrown overboard; but the whole of them, with the exception of three who were lost, swam ashore, and came to Bombay in a buggalow, named Fateh il Raman, a few days ago.

The story of the mishap which befell another buggalow of Turkish nationality named Toor Wullee dates about the same time. Laden with a sundry cargo, it was bound for Bombay. At 2 p.m. on the 7th ultimo it was off due head, and at 7 p.m. it began to blow very hard. In about two hours more the strength of the wind and fury of the sea developed so much, that the vessel had to be left to the mercy of the elements. In a couple of hours more the vessel made four feet of water in its hold; and its rudder and shrouds having been carried away by this time, it was almost completely disabled. When the storm lulled the next day, it was steered with difficulty, off Jaffrabad, where a new rudder was supplied, and it then made for Bombay, where it arrived some time ago.

These few facts which we have been able to glean speak for themselves as to the strength and fury of the late cyclone on the Kathiawad coast, especially on the 9th and 10th ultimo.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

267-88—Payne, G and S—The Navigazione Generale Italiana Soc and R F Rubattino Company vs the Bombay and Persia S N Co—Winter, B and B. Part heard.

286-88—Bomonjee and H.—Nandcorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai and another.—Payne, G. and S.

115-88—Mirza, H. K.—Zoolakhabai vs Makibai and others—Tyabjee and D.

428-87—In person—Cursetji Edulji Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwar L.

184-86—Wadia and G—Thacker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter B. and B.

248-83—In person—Syed Rahimoobin Syed Mahomed vs Muljibhai, Ruhim and others.—In person.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

239-88—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Hassumbhai Bundaally—Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

68-88—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhai vs Nusserwanji ShaparjiParekh—M Macfarlane, E and H.

470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S, F and N.

305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lullji vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum—Tobin and R.

429-86—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dolatrai Achratlal vs Mohunlal Becherdas—H Bicknell.

3-88—In person—Jugmohundas Gokuldas vs Jamilram Tuljaram—Jefferson, B D. and K.

389-87—Ardesir, H and D—Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff vs G DeSouza and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

144-88—Ardesir, H and D—Haji Mahomed Haji Ismal and others vs Zoolekorebai and others—Wadia and G.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Co. Ld.—Jefferson B D and K, for petitioner, Mulji Hunsraj.

Long Causes.

5-88—Payne, G and S—Cooverbai vs Bhiccaji and others.

280-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Peerbhoy Nathoo vs Kalidas Manordas and others—Mirza, H. K.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hasoambhoy Visram vs Ebrahimbhoy Karmaly—Mansuklal, D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

85-88—Ardesir, H and D—Jehanger Maneckji Cursetji, and another vs Sorabji Framji Bomonji—Mirza, H K and K M. Part heard.

131-88—Bomanji and H—Hiralal Revaram and others vs Chutterputty Lakhman and others—Chalk, W and S.

225-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H.

222-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—H. C Dumbell vs Shivlal Motilal—Craigie, L and O.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Roogbunathdas vs Esmailji Jewabhoy and others Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

189-88—Tyabji and D—Suntlal Beharilal vs Shaligram Chojmal.

157-88—Hore, C and B—A H Campbell and others vs Narrotum Hunsraj—Mansuklal and D.

183-88—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Saligram, Chojmal and Suntlal vs Beharilal.—Tyabji and D.

REPUDIATION OF A BABY MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

ON Saturday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott resumed the hearing of the case of Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai. Mr. Starling and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. R. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Hammabai, the defendant's mother, in further cross-examination by Mr. Starling, said that Hormusjee, the adoptive father of the plaintiff, assured her that the plaintiff and defendant would live as husband and wife after plaintiff had passed his examination. Witness was not aware whether the plaintiff had a regard for his wife during his stay at Poona, but she knew that the defendant was immensely fond of her husband, and that for twelve years the plaintiff and defendant lived in the same house as husband and wife.

Cursetjee Cooverjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was not present at the plaintiff's marriage, but was present at his betrothal ceremony. After the death of Hormusjee, witness saw plaintiff talking to the defendant, and on the occasion of Hormusji's death he saw the plaintiff handing to his wife a bunch of keys and a sum of money, with instructions to give him an account of the expenditure of the money afterwards. Witness was married at the age of eleven, his wife then being seven or eight years old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: Plaintiff lived in the house for one day after Hrmusjee's death. He gave the defendant some money for household expenses. Witness did not know whether defendant gave the plaintiff any money or not; all that he saw was that the plaintiff handed money to the defendant.

Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, managing clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, in examination by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a trustee to a fire temple, and manager to several trust funds. He never heard that the English law applied to Parsee marriages. Witness's sister was married when she was nine months old. About ten years ago, when witness went to Nowsaree, he witnessed the marriages of six couples, whose ages ranged from three to ten years. Marriages of girls of twelve years of age were very common, up to the present day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starting: The Parsee community is generally against infant marriages. Witness did not know of any correspondence on the subject of infant marriages between the Dustoor of Nowsaree and Dustoor of Poona. Infant marriages were very common among the priestly class. Witness never knew of a case in which an attempt was made by a husband to repudiate his marriage on the ground of its having taken place in infancy. In regard to infant marriages, the community did not look to religious books, but to their usages and customs.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: The English law of divorce has never been applied to the Parsees. Witness had never heard of a case in which the marriage was dissolved by order of the Parsee Punchayet on the ground of its having taken place in infancy. Witness had been a managing clerk for the last thirty-five years.

Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, said he had been a solicitor for the last eleven years. According to Parsee usages and customs, the marriages of infants, made by the parents, were considered to be valid. Witness never heard of the English law of divorce being applied to Parsees. Looking at a statement, witness said that during the years 1865-1887, three males and 20 females among Parsees were married under five years of age; 75 males and 465 females under ten years of age; 620 males and 2,995 females under fifteen years of age; 1,663 males and 2,168 females under twenty years of age; 2,388 males and 506 females under twenty-five years of age; 929 males and 73 females under thirty years of age; 515 males and 11 females under forty years of age; while 86 males were married between the ages of 40 and 60 years; and no female was married at that age.

Mr. Inverarity: Probably because they were all married. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing his evidence, gave instances of early marriages that had taken place in his own family.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: According to Parsee usages and customs, the parties who have been married young fall in with the wishes of their parents, and are brought up with the idea that it is proper for them to do so, and it would be considered improper for the young man to tell his father that he did not like the wife chosen for him.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was formerly connected with the *Bombay Gazette* as reporter, manager, and sub-editor, successively. He was a municipal pensioner, and was doing business at present as yarn broker.

Mr. Inverarity: Would you mind telling me your age?

Mr. Eduljee: To-morrow morning I wil be sixty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: In that case I wish you many happy returns of the day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eduljee: Thank you. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: When were you married?

Mr. Eduljee: When I was ten years old.

Mr. Inverarity: Then, this is the Jubilee year of your marriage. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eduljee: Yes. Continuing his evidence, witness said infant marriages were very common among Parsees, of which witness mentioned some instances.

Mr. Inverarity said he had several more witnesses, but would close the defendant's case here.

Mr. Starling, in replying on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that the only person who could legally give his consent to the marriage in this case was the natural father of the plaintiff; but that the natural father told the Court that he did not give his consent.

The judge remarked that more than a consent was given by the natural father, who was present at the marriage, accepted presents, and did not object to the marriage taking place. Even after Hormusjee's death, he took the defendant to his house, with a view that the marriage might be consummated.

Mr. Starling said the natural father only tried to do then what best he could under the circumstances. It was clearly on the evidence that the natural father did not give his consent to the marriage.

The Judge: When did Hormusjee die?

Mr. Starling: In January, 1887.

The Judge: It was then that you repudiated the marriage?

Mr. Starling: No, my lord, we repudiated it from 1887.

The Judge: You gave her no distinct notice that she was not the plaintiff's wife. She was always considered to be the plaintiff's wife?

Mr. Starling submitted that such was not the case.

The Judge remarked that a will, executed in 1883, was produced before the Court, and in that will Rs. 1,000 were given to the plaintiff, who was described as the husband of Meherbai.

Mr. Starling said that, at any rate, the date of the letter written by the plaintiff to Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir Parakh must be taken as the date on which the plaintiff repudiated his marriage with the defendant. He had done so in detached acts standing over sixteen years. In the will referred to the plaintiff was described as the husband of the Meherbai under the impression that he would at last come round. In 1885, plaintiff wrote a letter in reply to the letter of his adoptive father, in which he distinctly stated that he would never consider the defendant as his wife. At the time of his marriage, the plaintiff had not the intelligence to act for himself; but on his coming to the age of discretion, it was open to him to repudiate the marriage. As to the question of jurisdiction, Mr. Starling submitted, on the strength of decisions of the Privy Council, to which he referred, that the Court had jurisdiction, and that the Court had power to grant the plaintiff some relief.

This concluded the hearing. His Lordship reserved judgment.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

THIS week promises to be full of these investigations. It opens by a court of inquiry being held to-day under the presidency of the senior Magistrate assistant by nautical assessors named by Government for investigating into the circumstances under which the S. S. Eden Hall, collided in Bombay in September last.

On Tuesday (to-morrow) the court will be engaged in inquiring into the circumstances under which the now well-known steamer Vaiturna is missing; and on Wednesday another court will be held, with Mr. Cooper as its president, for the purpose of inquiring into the grounding of the s. s. Mobile near Zanzibar.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oriental grounded on the morning of the 14th October, on the edge of the bank of the south end of the island of Mombasa. But nothing definite has yet been known as to the probable date of inquiry. It may be that no inquiry may take place, the master of the ship being said to have been dealt with by the company.

There promises to be another inquiry still, possibly, a departmental one. As the steamer Tanjore, bound for Jeddah, was leaving the Viitoria Dock on Friday evening, she grounded while still inside the Dock The cause is supposed to be due to the deposi of mud on account of the dredging said to be going on about the place.

THE RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

The Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Bombay, 30th November, 1888.

Michael R. De Quadros, Esq., Lukmidass Khimjee, Esq., and others.

Gentlemen,—In reply to the requisition, dated the 21st inst., and addressed by you to us, requesting that a meeting of the Ratepayers' and Residents' Association be called at an early date for the purpose of (1) reviewing the action taken under the auspices of this Association in order to ensure a good election of members of the Municipal Corporation by the different wards of the city, and (2) taking such further action in that behalf as to this Association may seem meet, we are directed by the Managing Committee of this Association to state that your requisition mentions no ground or grounds on which the review you ask for is sought, and that they cannot comply with your request until any ground for the review is stated, you will be therefore good enough to state the ground or grounds on which you seek the review.

We are also to mention here that some of those who have signed the requisition under reply are not members of this Associatiou, and that some of the others have withdrawn from it,

We beg to remain, &c.,
D. GOSTLING,
N. G. CHANDARVAKAR,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

The Bombay Rate-payer's and Residents' Associatien, Bombay, 30th November, 1888.

Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and 110 other signatories.

Gentlemen,—The protest signed by you and addressed to us with refereuce to the public meeting of the rate-payers and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward held in the hall of the Mooljee Jaitha, Cloth Market, on the 24th October last, was duly laid by us before the Managing Committee of this association at their meeting held on the 27th instant.

2. The Committee have carefully considered the protest, and we are directed by them to reply to you as follows:—

3. It appears that when you sent your protest you were not aware of the circumstances under which the meeting in the Bhuleshwar Ward, of which you complain, had been called. We are now desired to place the real facts before you, and our Committee trust that these facts will satisfy you that the objections raised in your protest against the Bhuleshwar Ward Meeting are groundless. We are directed to say that at a public meeting of the residents and rate-payers of Bombay held in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on the 27th September last under the presidency of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, the Managing Committee of the Association was authorised to hold public meetings in the different wards for the purpose of securing the return of fit representatives to the Municipal Corporation at the ensuing Municipal elections, and requesting voters not to promise their votes to any one until they had been informed of the names of all candidates who would be nominated by the Ward Committees. Acting upon the said authority, the Managing Committee appointed a sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Blaney, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, and Tookaram Tatia, and the four secretaries of the Association, to convene meetings of the residents and ratepayers in the different wards. Accordingly the secretaries of the associations, at the instance of the sub-committee, convened a public meeting of the ratepayers and residents in the Bhuleshwar Ward. The meeting was duly advertised in the principal English and Vernacular newspapers of this city. You will thus observe that the authority given to the Rate-payers' and Residents' Association by the public meeting held as aforesaid in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was of a specified character. The Association was simply authorised to hold public meetings of the residents and ratepayer in the different wards. When such a public Meeting has been convened and held and the meeting elects its own chairman the functions and responsibity of the Rate-payers' and Residents' Association cease as regards that particular meeting, and the Association has no right, therefore, to control the proceedings of any such meetings.

4. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Managing Committee that so far as this Association or its secretaries are concerned they did what they had been authorised to do by convening a public meeting of the ratepayers and residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward. The Managing Committee is entirely satisfied with the action of the sub-committee in connection with the public meeting held in the Hall of the Mooljee Jaitha Market.

5. Even if it be assumed, however, that the Association could in any way control the proceedings of the ward meetings, the Committee fail to see any reasonable ground for complaint against the meeting in the Bhuleshwar Ward.

6. The first objection raised in your protest to the meeting in the Bhuleshwar Ward is that "The meeting having been held avowedly in the interests of the Bhuleshwar Ward the rate-payers of that ward alone and no outsider ought, we think, to be on the Committee." The Committee to which you object was appointed by the public meeting of the ward. Whether the said meeting was justified or not in allowing outsiders on the Committee it is not for this Association to say. If the public meeting in question chose to have outsiders on the Committee, it had every right to do so. Besides no one present at the meeting raised any objection to outsiders being put on the Committee, although some of those who have signed the protest under reply were themselves present in the meeting. Moreover, the Committee appointed by the Bhuleshwar Ward meeting consists of eighty-one members, of whom seventy-four are the rate-payers and voters of the ward, six residents of the ward, and only one is an outsider. The Committee are informed that the chairman of the Bhuleshwar Ward meeting took down with the consent at the meeting all names which were proposed at the time, and so far everything appears to have been done that it was possible to do under the circumstances to make the Committee a representative body.

7. The next objection raised in the protest is that "instead of the rate-payers of the ward persons not paying any rates formed the larger portion of the said meeting." With reference to this allegation we are directed to observe that it is entirely groundless. No one present at the meeting raised any such objection at the meeting itself, and the Managing Committee of the Association cannot understand on what grounds you allege that a larger portion of those present in the meeting were persons not paying rates. You also seem to forget that the meeting called in the Bhuleshar Ward was a public meeting, and a public meeting not of the rate-payers only but also of the residents of the said ward, and if it was attended by any such residents they had every right to attend a meeting to which they had been publicly invited, although their names had not been registered as actual rate-payers in the voters' list issued by the Municipal Commissioner.

8. You next object to the place where the meeting was held on the ground that a good many rate-payers could not attend. The Moolji Jaitha Market Hall was chosen for the meeting as the most central and convenient place near the business quarters, and close to the dwelling houses of the mass of the rate-payers and residents of the ward. Several public meetings had been held there previously. If certain rate-payers had any objection to the place, they ought to have raised that objection either before the meeting was held, or at least in the meeting itself; and no such objection having been raised in time, it is now too late for any one to raise it. The sub-committee of the Association appear to the Managing Committee to have acted

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Thousands of Varieties, Hand Painted, Ivory, porcelain, etc., from one pice each. Please inspect our Cards before buying elsewhere.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views, rooms bright and airy, not low-pitched commonly found here.

STORM and PUNKAH PROOF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, the largest stock in India. Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, Kerosine Oil Warming Stoves, &c., &c. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Khnaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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To facilitate departure gentlemen are advised to bring with them one man besides the Coachman, who will be able to fetch their carriages at once.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1888.

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BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

McMULLEN—December 1, at Viramgaum, Edward Nelson, youngest son of the late Mrs. Jane McMullen, of Belgaum, aged 34 years and 10 months.

VAJKORBAI—December 2, at 78, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, wife of Chubildas Lullooobhoy, senior partner, Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EMERSON—November 27, at Naini, the wife of Surgeon G A Emerson, of a daughter.

HEBBERT—November 26, at Victoria Place, Simla, the wife of F B Hebbert, Esq., of a son.

INGLIS—November 26, at Mainpuri, the wife of the Rev T Edward Inglis, of a daughter.

LEE—At Cawnpore, the wife of Joseph William Lee, Proprietor, Railway Hotel, of a son.

McCUDDEN—November 23, at Sukkur, the wife of E G J McCudden, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—WALKER—November 27, at the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev William Milne, Robert Elliott, B Sc, to Maria Allan Walker, second surviving daughter of the late Robert Walker, of Hamilton and Motherwell, Scotland.

ORR—TAGGART—November 28, at Calcutta, by the Rev W Milne, John Henry Orr, Joyhing Tea Estate, North Lakhimpur, Assam, son of the Rev J H Orr, DD, Antrim, Ireland, to Jeanie, daughter of the late J Taggart, Esq., M D, Antrim, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

THE landing of a new Viceroy upon our shores is an event to which it is customary to attach the highest importance. There is nothing in our public life which equals it in suggestiveness—nothing that so freely prompts expectation, and those "obstinate questionings" of the future which are inevitable in a country like India with the complexities and diversities and uncertainties that go to make up its political existence. The welcoming is always accompanied by a thought of the departure five years later, and by an anxious curiosity as to the contribution that the new Viceroy will be able to make to the strength of the Empire and the well-being of its people. The most modest forecasts of the Viceregal lustrum are perhaps those which the new comer permits himself to draw. The wisest amongst the occupants of the high office which Lord Lansdowne has come out to fill have been those who promised least at the opening of their career. They have recognized the difference between the putting on and the taking off of their armour. The Viceroy who will appear in our midst to-day asked his friends in London a few months since to judge him not by any profession he might make then and there, but by his performances during the next five years. There was admirable good sense in this, a good sense excelled only by that which Lord Lansdowne's predecessor displayed when he told his neighbours in Ireland that he wished for nothing so much as that from the time they bade him good bye to the time that he reappeared in their midst, no sound of his name or doings might reach them. This prayer that his Viceroyalty might be marked by the happy peace that belongs to the people who have no annals has not been fulfilled. Whether he wishes it or not, no English statesman can take upon himself the vast responsibilities of empire in this land without making his own contribution to its history. Neither our neighbours, nor the forces and tendencies that are at work within our own borders, will allow us to stand still. Our Penjdehs and Mandalays will claim attention and effort, despite the most strenuous desire to abstain from adventure and to apply ourselves to interests nearer to our hand. Lord Lansdowne, if he has studied his predecessor's record, will at all events have learnt this from it—that the unexpected is certain to obtrude upon him at some point in his course. He may have a programme of his own in his pocket, though it is certain that he will not divulge it on the Apollo Bunder this morning. But he must make up his mind, whatever his intentions may be, that circumstances will shape his policy quite as much as his policy will shape circumstances. This is one of the lessons which he may derive from the experience of his immediate predecessor. Like him he must pray for a quiet time in the five years that are before him, in which existing institutions may work undisturbed for the good of the Indian millions, and in which our social, intellectual, and material development may be quietly and steadily advanced. But he will feel that the immediate future of India is not entirely under the control of its rulers.

Lord Lansdowne comes to us with intentions that are honourable to him, and in accordance with the best traditions of English statesmanship. He has formally declared his belief that it is the duty of the Government of India to keep pace with the age in which we live; that in the Indian Empire there are boundless opportunities for salutary reforms; and that it is of the highest importance that he should make sure of the sympathy and cordial co-operation of the natives of the country. These are excellent principles for a new Viceroy to avow; but he will not be discouraged by being reminded that the success of his administration will depend, not upon the affirmation of principles which are elementary amongst the free communities of the West, but upon the good judgment and the practical appropriateness with which he endeavours to apply them to the entirely different conditions which he will find around him in the East. The "spirit of the age" in the West is not necessarily the spirit of the age in the East, though a good deal that we hear now-a-days seems based on the assumption that it is. He will come across many manifestations of this mistake before he has been a month in India, but if he turns to the most recent of his predecessor's utterances on the subject, he will find excellent advice as to the view he should take upon that matter. Some very definite instructions have been given to Lord Lansdowne by irresponsible reviewers at home as to his duty in the presence of certain political forces, as they are called, with which he has to reckon. These instructions we have pretty conclusively shown to be misleading; but we shall be quite content if Lord Lansdowne brings with him an open mind in regard to these subjects, and defers, until he has made fuller and more personal acquaintance with them, his conclusions as to the strength and significance of the political activities of the hour in India. No one who could have been entrusted with the Viceroyalty would have been more worthy of confidence as to the judgment he will form upon the chief problems that claim his attention. A successful Governor-General of Canada who has for five years, without making a mistake, filled an office in which hasty judgments or incautious interventions would have been fatal to his influence, comes to us with exceptional claims upon our trust. Here he will have wider opportunities and will be able to work with a freer hand. Obviously there cannot be many points of resemblance between the functions of the Governor-General of a Dominion in which ministerial responsibility *à outrance* prevails, and those of the Viceroy of an Empire administered by a skilled and powerful bureaucracy, who work and spend under a sense of responsibility to their official superiors alone. But in the one case and in the other the supreme purpose that is in view is the consolidation of interests, local, racial, and religious, the softening down of antagonisms, and the bringing into harmony of countless elements of diversity. To a statesman who has seen Upper and Lower Canada living in harmony, despite the secular antagonisms of Catholic and Protestant, of French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, it will be no new or alarming thing to find that Hindu and Mussulman do not always live in peace when Dusserah-tide and Mohurrum fall in the same week, and that the Punjabi despises his Bengali fellow subject, and resents his intrusion in so many departments of life in Northern India.

The choice of Lord Lansdowne for the Viceroyalty will remind the people of India that it is still as true as ever it was, that England is content with sending none but her best men to preside over the administration of this country. The going and the coming Viceroys are alike conspicuous instances of this fixed principle in English policy. It is with no desire to reward political service, or to find a career for a statesman with claims upon the Government, that Lord Lansdowne has been sent to India, but solely that the destinies of this country may be entrusted to the fittest servant of the Crown who is available for this high office. There is no nation in the world which has ever dealt with its dependencies in this respect as England has dealt with hers. Twice in succession she has chosen for Viceroy a statesman who in the bracing air of the free institutions of Canada has learnt perhaps more than England could have taught him to take broad and sympathetic views of the problems that come before him. Some of our advisers in these days find pleasure in reminding us that the Government of India is a despotism; but if so, it is a despotism wielded by hands that have been trained by their guidance of liberal institutions to deal gently and generously. It is a despotism tempered, not as that of Louis the Fourteenth was, by epigrams, but by the generous instincts of those to whom the conduct of it is entrusted. Considerations of this kind, however, fall into the background in the presence of two such statesmen as Lord Dufferin and his successor. Of the latter it is sufficient to say that he bespeaks the confidence of the community of which in a few days he will become the head. He has a record, public and private, in which no damaging entry can be found. He has served the Queen in the humbler, as in the higher walks of public life with credit and success, and he will be acclaimed to-day with sincere good will. He has never shown himself a visionary, and it is not likely that he will have to part with more illusions, on applying himself to the realities of Indian administration, than the majority of his predecessors have done. Few of them have had better antecedents than the Marquis of Lansdowne, and none have been more deserving of the best wishes of the community.

"IT is currently reported, and generally believed, that three judges of the High Court have joined in a remonstrance to Lord Reay's Government against the retention in Magisterial Office of men who as Civil Judges or as Mamlutdars have bought their offices." This "current report," which "everybody believed," received prominence in the columns which have given indiscriminate welcome to assertions which were as wide of the fact as they well could be. We knew that there was no such current report, and we knew also that there was no general belief of the kind, and we said so. Our incredulity was respectful to the judges of the High Court, whom we ought not lightly to credit with a disposition to intervene in any matter in excess of their powers. It is justified, moreover, by the result of inquiry, which reduces to its true proportions the element of fact which seemed to our contemporary a sufficient excuse for another departure from the rule which he eagerly laid down for the guidance of "all decent journals," not to say anything whatever in reference to the Hanmantrao case until the Crawford inquiry is concluded. It turns out that two judges—not three—have forwarded to the Government statements of their views on a very delicate question. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood, each in a separate minute, point out that it has appeared from a perusal of the records of the trial of Hanmantrao in Mr. Vidal's Court that Sindekar and Dabir admitted that they had paid money to Hanmantrao to procure magisterial office. Sindekar and Dabir have given evidence before the Crawford Commission as well as in the Hanmantrao case, and of course whatever considerations apply to them apply equally to other witnesses similarly situated. This gives an exceptional character to the action taken under present circumstances. The learned judges just named submit that it is contrary to an established principle to allow men who have obtained judicial office by corruption to dispense justice—a general principle which needs neither authority nor argument to support it, for it is self-evident that a magistrate who has corruptly paid money for his office may be presumed to be willing to re-imburse himself by selling justice to the highest bidder. That the Government of Bombay required an admonition to this effect from judges of the High Court we take leave to doubt. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood, Lord Reay's Government does stand is need of this reminder, and they have acted in accordance with their sense of duty to the Government and the public. They have done so under much discouragement, and they must seek their reward in the approval of their conscience.

But while according to the judges who have resorted to an unprecedented course credit for the disinterestedness and elevation of their motives, it is necessary to state with equal frankness the considerations which show that their intervention is ill-timed and impolitic, and detrimental to those very interests which they have most at heart. We have already shown that there is nothing in the Criminal Procedure Code to warrant or suggest the action which has been so unfortunately taken, and it is admitted that our view of the powers of the judges in the matter has been taken by the majority of the High Court. So we are not alone, it is now evident, in deprecating the interference of judges in matters not brought within their judicial cognizance. The Chief Justice, and all the other colleagues of Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood, have not only abstained from participation in the course suggested, but have expressly declared that in their opinion such action is unnecessary and inopportune. They felt, not unnaturally, that it was undesirable to hamper the Government in the exercise of its discretion, and that it was unfair to assume that Lord Reay, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Richey, and Mr. Naylor were less impressed than the judges of the High Court with the necessity of taking measures to secure the purity of administration of justice in the mofussil. It was manifest that all the circumstances were not fully before the judges, and that it would be premature to assume that the facts were incapable of modification, and that no further information could throw a different light on the matter. And over and above these considerations was the stronger one that the course proposed was not one which was competent for the judges of the High Court to take, as no authority vests in them to advise the Government, except their advice be expressly sought, or on a matter arising in judicial proceedings brought before the judges in their judicial character. Mr. Justice Scott, in a minute, expressed his agreement in, the view that persons who had bought their offices or their promotion are unfit to exercise judicial power. That principle was established in the last century by a decision of the House of Lords declaring that the selling of a judicial office was as detrimental to the interests of justice as the selling of justice, for it led straight to that result. But Mr. Scott set forth at length the grounds on which the High Court should decline to address remonstrances to the Government, such action being wholly beyond the powers and duties assigned to the Court, which are confined to matters arising out of judicial proceedings coming before the judges in the discharge of judicial duties. In this view the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Parsons quite concurred, holding the course suggested by Mr. Justice Jardine to be *ultra vires*, and that any action of that kind would be inopportune and uncalled for. The Government, they not unnaturally held, should be credited with the desire to act fairly and firmly when the time comes for dealing with the state of things indicated. If in the opinion of the learned judges named, we have a right to add that of Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas, there is the judicial authority of five judges set against that of Mr. Justice Jardine, with whom Mr. Justice Birdwood alone is in agreement. Mr. Justice Scott was asked by his two colleagues to allow his view of the principles of law in regard to the purity of the administration of justice to be quoted in the minutes which they deemed it their duty to submit to the consideration of Government. To this request he assented, on the condition that the whole of his minute should be cited to show that his opinion was opposed to the course which his two colleagues were taking. Nothing can be more clearly evident than that the course taken by two justices of the High Court represents their individual views, and that it has not the approval of their five colleagues, at the head of whom stands the experienced Chief Justice.

When five learned judges declined to intervene in this matter, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, were they justified in that course? Apart from the unquestionable fact that such a course is not only unprecedented, but *ultra vires*, there is good ground for holding that even if it were within the powers of the High Court to tender unasked advice to the Government the exercise of such a right would under the actual circumstances be inexpedient in the highest degree. The pending inquiry is not complete. To pronounce off-hand sentence of dismissal from the public service when an admission is made in evidence, is to close the mouth of witnesses and make inquiry a fiasco or a farce. Besides, is it quite so certain that the High Court has in the papers of the Hanmantrao case sufficient material for pronouncing what is in effect a punitive sentence on Sindekar and Dabir? They have not been heard in their defence. Is it so certain that they should be subjected to punishment without being allowed to plead in suspense of judgment? Suppose they should be able to contend that what they did they were compelled to do; that they were not free agents, but were forced to pay black mail, and that if any one of them had ventured to denounce the system of which they were the victims, they would probably have been dismissed the service, if not imprisoned for *scandalum magnatum*; supposing all this to be alleged, what would become of the presumption or the assumption that in admitting the payment of money they confessed to corruption? The inconvenience of pronouncing men to be guilty of corruption because they have deposed to certain isolated facts becomes apparent when the possible consequences of such a course are considered. At the present moment a Commission is sitting in London to inquire into certain "charges and allegations." The judges of the regular courts have not been at any pains to dissemble their disapproval of a resort to an exceptional tribunal, not commissioned under an Act which has been for forty years on the Statute Book, but evolved on the spur of the moment out of party debate in the House of Commons. But it would scarcely enter into the heads of judges of the English High Court to address the Government of Lord Salisbury on the impropriety of retaining on the Magisterial Bench witnesses who might conceivably admit that they had obtained their commissions of the peace, if not by purchase, yet by other means more or less objectionable. What would be said if such unasked advice were volunteered? It would be said at once that such a course was calculated to interfere with and maim the inquiry, and frustrate its objects. A course, which in England is not within the category of the possible, has in Bombay been actually taken. The minutes which Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood have laid before Government, if they be a declaration of judicial, as distinct from private opinion, should be made as public as any judgment pronounced upon the Bench. The revision, the test of criticism, the light of publicity which are deemed essential in the case of all other judicial documents, are equally indispensable in regard to those which touch not only upon public interests of great and pressing importance, but upon private right. Individuals should not be condemned or even judicially censured without being accorded the opportunity of pleading in mitigation of punishment. Whether the Government of Bombay will reply to those minutes, and in what sense, no one can as yet say; but in any case the communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council by judges of the High Court ought to be at once made public.

AFTER due consideration and inquiry, a proposal has been made by the Hyderabad Government to Mr. Watson and the other parties who obtained the concession of mining rights in the Nizam's territory, which, if accepted, will fulfil in a most generous spirit the undertaking given that the interests of *bona fide* investors should be safeguarded. The proposal is that fifteen thousand of the shares floated should be cancelled, and a hundred and fifty thousand pounds additional capital be provided to develop mines, for which the present paid-up capital may not suffice. In consideration of this cancellation of an appreciable number of the eighty-five shares, His Highness's Government are willing to interpret liberally clause 11 of the deed in which a "fair rent" is stipulated for. The right to prospect, which expires in 1891, would be continued for two longer, so as to give additional value to a free interpretation of clause 11. The Minister, Sir Asman Jah, has preferred to advise His Highness to make this open-handed and perhaps too generous offer with a view to the immediate opening up of the mineral resources of the country, in preference to enforcing the right, which His Highness is informed, on the best legal authority, that he possesses to cancel the concession altogether. If the Minister be met in a hostile way, it will become his duty, to act on the legal advice which has been obtained in London and Bombay, and put in force the necessary machinery to exact the full reparation for the injury done to the State. Whatever course be decided upon should be promptly announced. The present state of things gives speculators an opportunity of playing on the hopes and fears of shareholders, of which they are certain to make a bad use.

LORD SALISBURY has done Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the service of denouncing his candidature. It might have been supposed that Mr. Dadabhai would have been left to the tender mercies of Mr. Richard Eve, the *Star* and the Tories, but the Prime Minister appears to think that these three forces combined are not sufficient to do justice to the gentleman from Bombay who is so pluckily fighting against heavy odds in Central Finsbury. From our correspondent's telegram, Lord Salisbury seems to have spoken of Mr. Dadabhai in terms that were as impolitic as they were discourteous. We can only hope that fuller accounts of the speech that will reach us in due course will modify the bad impression which at first sight must necessarily be made by what seems to have been an ill-judged and ill-natured reference. If Lord Salisbury cares to know what is thought in Bombay of Mr. Dadabhai, we may tell him that no one of our citizens is held in greater esteem in the European as well as in the native community than he is.

THE agent of the P. and O. S. N. Co. at Suez wires from thence to the effect that the outward mail of the 23rd ult. has been delayed. Telegraphing as follows under date 1st December, he says:—"The Oceana returned here on Friday at 3 30 p.m., having sprung a leak in the main hold. The extra steamer Gwalior also returned, but sailed again at 2 a.m., on Saturday night, with the outward Indian Mails." Yesterday another message was received: "The Oceana left Suez again on her voyage to Australia *via* Colombo at 5-30 a.m. All well." The mails which should reach here next Monday, therefore, will probably not come to hand until Wednesday or Thursday week.

LORD REAY, attended by Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Major Irving, medical adviser, arrived by the Poona passenger train at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was met at the station by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., Rao Bahadoor Mahadev Wasudeo Burve, C.I.E., Mr. Y. M. Kelkur, Oriental Translator to Government, and Rao Saheb Ramchund Powar, of the Deccan. Lord Reay drove over to Government House, Malabar Point. The arrival was announced to be private; but a salute of seventeen guns will be fired in connection with it from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived from Poona at the Victoria Terminus by the same train by which Lord Reay travelled. The Duke was accompanied by General Sir John Macneil and attended by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Captain Fergusson, A.-D.-C. The party was met at the station by General Heathcote, Commanding Bombay District, Colonel Cunningham, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain McMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded from the station to Captain Hext's bungalow, at the Dockyard. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day in connection with the Commander-in-Chief's arrival.

SIR ASMAN JAH, the Nizam's Prime Minister attended by members of his staff, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a view to meet Lord Lansdowne on his arrival. He travelled by the ordinary Raichore mail train, which came into the Victoria Terminus at 10-45 a.m. With Sir Asman Jah were Messrs. Dosobhoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy, A.-D.-C., Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Private Secretary, Mir Liakut Ali, extra A.-D.-C., Nawab Saffar Afghan Jung, Nawab Zouroodin Khan, and others. At the station, Mr. Carmali K. Peerbhoy had made special preparations for the reception of his Excellency and party, the floor of the platform being covered with carpets, and sofas and chairs placed thereon. Among those present at the station to meet his Excellency were Sayad, Rukhmoodin, A.-D.-C., Nawab Intasar Jung Revenue Secretary, Captain Koorban Ali, Commanding 3rd Lancers, Dr. Atmadool Huk, Staff Surgeon, Husson Mirza Buxee, and Mahomed Yassan Khansaman, who came to Bombay two days ago; also Mr. Dendah Dannee, of Mr. Shivlal Motilal's firm, Messrs. Dinshaw M. Punthakee, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, &c. After the interchange of civilities with those present at the station, his Excellency, accompanied by Syed Rukmoodin, drove in a carriage and pair to Mr. Roopjee Mody's bungalow, Walkeshwur, where he will reside for nearly a week. Sir Asman Jah will then return to Hyderabad to attend at the celebration of the Nizam's birthday, returning to Bombay in time to meet Lord Dufferin at his departure on the 14th inst.

THE following telegram from Karachi about the s. s. Vaiturna appears in yesterday's *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—A buggalow belonging to Khoja Momanbhai Sangji of Bombay has arrived here with seventeen men picked up from the sea, of another buggalow name Pulkhi which was foundered in the storm. These men say that they had seen the Vaiturna on the other side of Verawal caught in the storm, that she was engulfed in two enormous waves which immediately sank the ill-fated vessel, leaving no trace behind.

THE following notification was issued on Saturday evening:—"In consequence of the state of the road at the back of the Telegraph Office, which is undergoing repairs, the route to be followed on the occasions of the arrival on the 3rd of December of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the departure on the 14th of December of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava, will be that leading from Church Gate Station, between the General Post Office and the Secretariat Public Works Department."

IN reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Hume by Mr. H. F. Doctor, of Surat, urging him to introduce in the programme of the Allahabad Congress, the native press resolution which we published a few days ago, Mr. Hume has written:—"I am in receipt of your favour of the 20th. I am duly sending to the Reception Committee at Allahabad with whom rests the decision primarily as to the resolutions to be proposed, and the subjects to be discussed."

HAVING visited Hoti Mardan with the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, Sir Frederick Roberts inspected the 15th Sikhs on return to Nowshera, and went round the hospitals and the Royal Irish Regimental Institution. Sir Frederick arrived at Peshawar on the 29th and was received by the General Officer Commanding and the principal officials. At half-past ten there was a field-day in which the whole garrison took part.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNORSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

LORD SALISBURY AT EDINBURGH.

Lord Salisbury in his speech at Edinburgh said he personally was in favour of women suffrage.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 30.

The Indian troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, has passed the Suez Canal.

THE SUAKIN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A long debate has taken place in the House of Commons on the motion of the Right Hon. J. Morley advocating the abandonment of Suakin.

Sir James Fergusson said the retention of Suakin was useful in the suppression of the slave trade, and that the people there cannot be abandoned to the mercy of the Arabs.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by a majority of thirty-five.

THE DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.

Rains have fallen, and the drought has now broken up.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.

The *Novœ Vremya* urges that Russian diplomacy be used in Persia to retrieve the ground lost through the opening of the River Karun to trade and the refusal of the Shah to consent to the establishment of a Russian Consulate at Meshed.

LORD SALISBURY ON MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Saturday.

In a speech which he delivered at Edinburgh yesterday Lord Salisbury referred to the candidature of Mr. Dadabhai Navroji for Central Finsbury, and spoke of Mr. Dadabhai as a black man, expressing his doubts whether things had yet got to the point when the English electors had sufficiently overcome their prejudices to return a black man to Parliament.

The terms in which the Prime Minister spoke of your fellow citizen have been severely censured by some of the Liberal papers.

THE VICEROY ON THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

At the St. Andrew's dinner on Friday last, his Excellency the Viceroy alluded to the several institutions in India, which secured for the people here the same civil rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the people at home, and as an illustration, his Excellency pointed to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, which has thrown open more than a hundred offices, hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Service, to fellow native subjects. Some loyal and well-meaning men, his Excellency observed, are desirous of applying to India the democratic methods of Government, and the adoption of the Parliamentary system which England has reached through centuries of preparation. The idea suggested is to create a representative body, in which the official element shall be the minority, and which will be able to bring the British Executive into subjection to their will by having the power of the purse. The Viceroy was afraid that the people of England would not permit such an arrangement, as it would be unconstitutional, and the Council, irresponsible for its members, could not be brought to account. His Excellency said that he has spoken to native statesmen and distinguished Indians upon the subject, but such a system was never advocated by a single one of them. The persons who seek to assume such powers, his Excellency said, are the product of the education which has been given them during the last thirty years. Thirty years was a very short time to educate a self-governing nation from primordial element. Out of the population of 200 millions, five or six per cent. only can read or write, while less than one per cent. has any knowledge of English. His Excellency would ask them how could the British Government be content to allow this microscopic minority to control the Administration of India. This minority may be of a growing class, but it is a groundless contention to say that they represent the Indian people. When the Congress was first started, H. E. said he watched its operations with interest and curiosity. He was aware there were many social topics, such as excessive marriage expenditure, the indebtedness of the ryot, the overflow of population and the like, in which the Government could do nothing; but in which gentlemen referred to might usefully employ themselves as also in the case of sanitation and technical education. His Excellency expressed his regret that they should consider such subjects beneath their notice, and concerned themselves instead with matters in regard to which their assistance will be less profitable. It was even a greater matter for regret that the members of the Congress should have become answerable for the distribution, amongst thousands of ignorant and credulous men, of publications animated by a questionable spirit, and whose manifest intention is to excite the hatred of the people against public servants. Such proceedings the Government regards with misgivings, the unwisdom of those who have so offended; nor was the threat of the principal secretary of the Congress that he and his friends hold in their hands the keys of popular insurrection and military revolt calculated to restore confidence in their discretion even when accompanied by the assurance that they do not intend for the present to put the keys into the locks. At the same time the Viceroy did not mean to imply that he views with anything but favour and sympathy the desire of the educated classes in India to be more largely associated with Englishmen in the conduct of the affairs of their country. Such ambition H. E. remarked is natural and worthy, provided due regard be had for the circumstances of the country and the conditions under which the British Administration discharges its duties.

Referring to the Jubilee speech, His Excellency said he adhered to it, but no man could imagine the constitutional changes that could be effected in such a system by a single stroke of the pen.

THE MOYLAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Moylan's appeal was heard yesterday before a special Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pigott, and Mr. Justice Prinsep, and the senior Barrister and the Civilian Judges of the High Court. This special Bench was nominated on the application of the Recorder of Rangoon on the ground of the importance of the case. There was a large attendance in Court, especially of Barristers. The Advocate-General addressed the Court for Mr. Moylan, stating that the appeal was under Section 85 of the Burma Courts Act against an order of the Recorder, withdrawing Mr. Moylan's license as an Advocate, on the ground of alleged misconduct in Court. The Advocate-General said that the Recorder's proceedings had been without authority or precedent. Mr. McEwen by his judgment claimed that he could not be mistaken as to matters of fact occurring in his Court, and that because certain words alleged to have been used by Mr. Moylan were entered on his notes, that gentleman could not deny them, and that he committed contempt of court if he did deny them. The Recorder appeared to think that by putting forward this contention he elevated his position and magnified his importance. In the opinion of the Advocate-General, Mr. McEwen by doing so, had gravely lowered his position, and detracted from the dignity of the bench. With the assistance of his learned friends, he had carefully consulted the authorities, and the only case they could find supporting the Recorder's contention was the well-known case of Bardwell *vs.* Pickwick. In that case the Judge contended that Mr. Winkle must have said his name was Daniel, because that name appeared on his notes; the Recorder of Rangoon had however gone beyond even this. The Advocate General submitted that Mr. Moylan had acted properly. On the 3rd September when the Recorder asked him to withdraw certain words and to apologise for having used them on the 31st August, Mr. Moylan denied having used those words, and his denial was subsequently corroborated by the affidavits of two persons who were present in Court at the time. When, however, the Recorder decided that as a matter of law Mr. Moylan could not deny using the words, he accepted the decision of the Court and withdrew the words and apologized for having used them. What more could he have done?

The Chief Justice said that Mr. Moylan had under the circumstances offered the handsomest apology he could.

Mr. Justice Pigott said Mr. Moylan appeared to have been struck off the roll because he declined to admit he recollected using certain words, when the evidence before the Court shewed it would apparently have been wrong for him to have done so.

The Chief Justice said that the Recorder appeared to have been under some very extraordinary misapprehension.

The Advocate-General said that was a very charitable view to take of the Recorder's conduct.

When the Advocate-General proposed to read the Recorder's judgment of the 15th September striking Mr. Moylan off the roll, the Chief Justice intervened and said that in justice to Mr. Moylan, the latter portion of the judgment relating to the Grenada charges ought not to be read. Those matters ought never to have been introduced.

At a subsequent period, Mr. Justice Pigott cautioned Mr. Pugh, who appeared for the Recorder, that in his clients' interests he ought not to refer to the Grenada charges, as if they were brought before the Court it might be the duty of the Court to express a very strong opinion about the Recorder's conduct in introducing them into his judgment.

The Chief Justice remarked that the case was a most trumpery one, and that it would be a great misfortune if it went into a second day. It was not worth so much time.

Mr. Woodroofe then briefly addressed the Court for Mr. Moylan.

Mr. Pugh said he appeared with Mr. Evans and Mr. O'Kinnealey for the Recorder, and he proposed to read a letter from the Recorder to the High Court giving the Recorder's view of the case.

The Chief Justice asked by what right the Recorder wrote to the Court, and Mr. Justice Pigott remarked that they had already two lengthy statements of Mr. McEwen's before them.

The Court unanimously refused to receive the Recorder's letter.

Mr. Pugh then applied for leave to file an additional affidavit on behalf of the Recorder.

The Court also rejected this application.

The Chief Justice asked why this evidence had not been used originally.

Mr. Woodroofe objected to Mr. Pugh addressing the Court, except the Recorder was made a party to the proceedings.

Mr. Pugh said he appeared on behalf of the Recorder to give assistance to the Court.

The Chief Justice said that such assistance was not required, and the Court would not allow Mr. Pugh to appear in that capacity.

Mr. Evans then briefly addressed the Court to explain what the Recorder understood his position to be.

The Chief Justice, during Mr. Pugh's argument observed that to ask the Court to reject Mr. Moylan's statement and thus as it were to convict him of perjury looked to him like persecution. He added that the Grenada charges appeared to have been twice investigated, and Mr. Moylan on each occasion was acquitted.

Mr. Woodroofe then urged that Mr. McEwen should be ordered to pay Mr. Moylan's costs, as enormous loss had been caused to him by the Recorder's illegal action.

The Chief Justice then said: We are unanimously of opinion that the appeal must be allowed. The order of the Recorder is reversed and Mr. Moylan re-instated as an advocate. Although, as I said before, the case itself is trumpery, one reason for our decision is far-reaching and affecting many matters. Therefore, we think it better that a written judgment should be delivered. We do not think we should allow any cost. The written judgment will be delivered in a few days.

THE GWALIOR COTTON PRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec. 1.

A Cotton blockade has been established in the Gwalior State by the local authorities for the purpose of preventing the export into British territory with the view of forcing traders to patronise the State press at Morena between Agra and Gwalior.

FRICTION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr. Barlow, Chairman of the Madras Harbour Trust, holding a different opinion to Captain Street, the Presidency Port Officer, as to the former's administrative powers, Mr. Barlow has asked the local Government to relieve him of his duties as Chairman.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

The Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Bobbili and the Nawab of Banganapalle, arrived to-day to witness next week's investiture, which will probably be an imposing ceremony.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Dec. 2.

The Pollen road was opened yesterday with due ceremony. Dr. Pollen, who was present, characterised a speech delivered by Mr. Sorabsha Dadabhai as worthy of a member of Parliament. The ceremony was witnessed by large numbers of persons, and much good feeling was evinced.

THE HON. MR. ASHBURNER.

The Honorable Mr. Ashburner, on his departure from here, was accompanied to the station by a large number of the leading men of Broach who went to see him off. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and many regrets were expressed at parting with the hon'ble gentleman.

M. DOUVERQUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

M. Douverque left Samarkand last summer *via* the Pamir, expecting to reach Teh some time this month.

VISIT TO THE RAJAH OF SIKKIM.

Messrs. Durand, Paul, and Manners-Smith are expected at Guntok on Wednesday on an official visit to the Raja of Sikkim.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

Lord Cross has recently addressed the Government of India regarding the length of time Government should spend at Calcutta, which, he thinks, should be from November to the middle of April. The Government is apt to decide what offices should go to Simla, and what remain permanently in Calcutta.

A RELIC HUNTING SERVANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

When the Viceroy took leave of Colonel Carter at Jamalpore on the 22nd November, His Excellency left behind a valuable walking stick said to be a present from the Maharajah of Patiala. A telegram was despatched from the road side station, and on inquiry it was found that the valuable relic was stolen by a table servant, named Kellner, employed by the Company who served the lunch.

SCARCITY IN MONGHYR.

A warning note of the scarcity in the Monghyr district has been received here, and a few people are said to have died from starvation. Rupees two thousand, granted by the district Board, has been found inadequate to relieve the distress in even one locality. There is a cry for opening relief works.

THE CONGRESS.

Yesterday an influential monster meeting of the inhabitants of the southern suburbs of Calcutta was held in the Hall of the London Missionary Society's institution to discuss the objects of the Indian National Congress. Several European and Native Missionaries were present besides some well-known Native Barristers, and leaders of that society. The Revd. Mr. Johnson was the chairman. He said that the aims of the Congress were very fair and reasonable, and the present movement was its natural outcome. In order to secure the sympathy of English people, their cause should be put forth in moderation, both in spirit and speech. To ensure success the speaker added that care should be taken to exclude social subjects from political matters. Several other speeches were made, and delegates were elected for the Allahabad Congress.

THE MAHARAJAH OF HOLKAR AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Dec. 2.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar paid a return visit yesterday to Sirdar Dastoor Hoshang, the High Priest of the Deccan. The Dastoor hall was brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully decorated on the occasion. His Highness stayed nearly an hour, and discussed several doctrines of the Zuoostudin religion with the High Priest, and was very much struck with the Dastoor's learning. The Maharaja proceeded to-day to Alundee on a pilgrimage.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with outward English Mails of 23rd November, left here for Aden at 4 a.m., to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha passed here, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalier (extra) left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi (extra) left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97 7/16
3 per cent. French Rentes	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	
4½ per cent. „	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¾
Bar Silver	42 5/16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	130,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	413,000	„
„ „ Surats	42,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	„

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ARRIVAL.

The following notification was issued yesterday:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Bombay Castle, 1st December 1888. From the latest information received, it seems doubtful whether the Mail Steamer Sutlej, carrying the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., will be able to reach the Port of Bombay at the hour fixed for the reception of his Lordship on Monday, December 3rd. Under these circumstances, the orders already issued must be read subject to the following modifications:—

2. If the steamer is signalled before 7 a.m., the programme published under Notification No. 7503, dated 15th November, will be carried out.

3. If the steamer is signalled after 7 a.m. and before 9 a.m., his Lordship will land one hour after the 3 guns, mentioned in paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. 7503, have announced that the steamer is signalled. But the Military authorities may exercise their discretion as to withdrawing at any time the troops lining the route, and need only furnish a Guard of Honour at the Bundar.

4. If the steamer is not signalled until after 9 a.m., the official disembarkation and reception of his Lordship will take place at 5-15 p.m.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION.

OWING to the detention of the Sutlej, through contrary winds and heavy sea when approaching Aden, the vessel, as already mentioned in a previous issue of the *Gazette*, will not arrive so early as was expected; and it seems there is some danger of it coming into port so late as to interfere in no small degree with the arrangements made for his Excellency's reception, in which case the procedure notified elsewhere will be followed.

It has been arranged that either this morning or this evening, whenever the formal disembarkation takes place, a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and an Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, will board the vessel, meet the Marquis, and accompany him ashore. The Apollo Bunder, where a landing is to be made, will be crowded with visitors, ready to accord the new Viceroy a hearty welcome upon his landing on Indian soil, for their spaces have been barricaded off, admission to these parts being by ticket only. When the launch bearing his Lordship and party reaches the bunder steps, the Battery will commence to fire a salute of 31 guns.

On ascending the stairs, the Marquis will be received by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Director of the Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under-Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency town. The Consular representatives are expected to be present, as also as many officers of her Majesty's services, Civil, Naval, and Military, and Indian Marine, as, not being otherwise on duty, are able to attend.

Drawn up on the bunder will be a guard of honour, composed of 100 members of the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucester Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collingwood. With their band and colours flying, they are sure to make an imposing show.

Gaining the bunder, the first thing to be done will be to conduct his Lordship to where the members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay will be waiting to receive him. An address of congratulation, loyalty, and welcome, a copy of which has already appeared in these columns, will be read and presented to his Excellency, which ceremony having been performed, a start will be made for Government House at Malabar Point, under an escort of the Bombay Light Horse and a detachment of his Excellency the Governor's body-guard.

Along the route of procession from the Apollo Bunder to the statue of her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, the streets will be lined on either side by the men of the Gloucester Regiment (2nd Battalion), the Royal Artillery, the 4th Bombay Rifles (1st Battalion), Marine Battalion, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers. The officers to be present are:—Gloucester Regiment Lieutenant Colonel H. Collingwood, Commanding; Majors J. Lloyd, Dickin, and F. J. Curtin; Captains T. W. C. Leathem, and H. C. Cure; Lieutenants S. Wilcock, J. G. Whycock, E. R. St. G. Holbrook, and F. F. E. Lock; 2nd Lieutenants K. M. Davie and H. A. M. Bruce; Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Moss; Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. Shortland, Commanding; Major A. B. Stopford, Commanding 1-1 Western Division; Captain W. F. G. Moberley, Adjutant; Captains Sir J. W. W. Jervis, and H. M. Slater; Lieutenants E. D. C. Cameron and T. R. Phillips; 2nd Lieutenants, H. G. Leahy and S. Lethbridge. 4th Bombay Rifles—Major F. H. Forjett, Captain W. Quentin, Lieutenants C. J. Fry, A. E. Barton, and A. B. Sangster. Marine Battalion.—Major W. G. W. Mackay, Captain G. E. Even, Lieutenants E. A. Campbell and F. G. Beville; B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. One Major, one Captain, and two Lieutenants. The following is a table of the number of soldiers expected to turn out:—

	Lt. Cols.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Lieuents.	Rank and File.	Total.
Gloucester Regt	1	2	1	2	6	387	399
Royal Artillery	1	1	1	2	4	168	177
4th Bombay Rifles	...	1	...	1	3	465	470
Marine Batt.	...	1	...	1		323	326
B. B. & C. I. Railway Vol.	..	1	...	1		140	144
Grand Total. 1516							

This, however, does not give a complete idea of the numbers that will really be on parade. We have not received returns of the Bombay Light Horse, nor of the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers, but it is expected the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will turn out to the extent of about 150 strong.

In passing along the route, as his Lordship's carriage approaches the right of each regiment, the order to present arms will be given by companies, while the band will play "God save the Queen." Then, as soon as the last carriage of the procession has passed the Victoria monument, each regiment will successively form up, and march to quarters.

Malabar Point being reached, the Marquis will be received on the steps of the staircase at Government House by his Excellency the Governor. The guard of honour here will be formed of detachments of the 21st Bombay Infantry and the 14th Bombay Rifles. The former will be represented by 100 rank and file, with band and Queen's colour, under the command of a European officer, while the latter will furnish 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 2 naiks, 1 bugler, and 21 privates. The proceedings inside the Government House, will, of course, be of a private character, so that here the reception of the new Viceroy and Governor-General of India, so far as the general public are concerned, will end.

It may be added with regard to the arrangements, that, in consequence of the limited space outside the bunder no procession of carriages will be formed. Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, has issued a notice, which it would be well for those "assisting" at the reception to take note of. All carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no carriages will be allowed down this road after twenty minutes past seven o'clock. Ticket-holders must leave their carriages at the entrance to the temporary enclosure while those not furnished with tickets will require be to pass on with their carriages, and take places amongst the empty vehicles on the new Reclamation. Then as soon as the Viceroy-elect has passed out carriages will take up at the enclosure, and go out, by the Sailors' Home. Colonel Wilson, in his notice, very considerately adds that the Saluting battery being near the new Reclamation, owners of nervous horses will do well to send their carriages to a safe distance on the new road. Also, at the reception at the Malabar Hill, gentlemen are requested to drive in by the lower gate. Outside the upper gate the carriages will be parked, and they will leave again by the lower gate.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN CANADA.

In an article on Lord Lansdowne's administration in Canada, a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Ottawa, gives the record of our new Viceroy in full detail. Having the fullest opportunity o judging the merits and demérits of Lord Lansdowne's rule in Canada, the correspondent gives an account which cannot fail to impress favourably those who will so soon make his Excellency's acquaintance.

Since the establishment of the Dominion of Canada, says the writer, the administrations of the successive Governors-General have been characterized by marked phases of constitutional development. The first Governor-General, Lord Monck, had a brief career as the ruler of the Dominion, but he had the satisfaction and the honour of having aided greatly in its formation. In 1865, in his annual speech from the Throne, he had announced the favouring policy of the British Government towards the proposed scheme of confederation; and the debates which followed in the then united provinces of Ontario and Quebec are of high and permanent value as studies in the history of confederations and in the formation of new Constitutions Later still Lord Monck rendered valuable aid to the Colonial delegates in London when the scheme of confederation was discussed, day by day, with the Colonial Secretary of the time, (Lord Carnarvon) and finally decided upon. His term of office had been extended in order that he might witness officially the result of his labours, and from 1867 (1st July) to November, 1868, he was the Governor-General of the new Dominion of Canada. He cannot be said to have left Canada in a happy—though, perhaps in a hopeful frame of mind. An outbreak of anti-Confederate discontent in the province of Nova Scotia developed itself into something approaching a disloyal agitation, which has never been wholly smothered, though overwhelmed again and again at the polls. Lord Monck was able to signalize his brief term of office by conferring on the most distinguished of Canadian statesmen the honours of the Crown; and, having aided in the establishment of a new nationality, he left its government and guidance to the trained hands of his Ministry. Lord Lisgar's term of office began in November 1868, and ended in May 1872. It was marked by several events of importance in the political history of Canada. A re-arrangement of the financial basis of the Confederation by which better terms were awarded, in 1869, to Nova Scotia, brought about a cessation of the anti-Confederation and won over to the support of the Union a number of able public men and the large majority of the people. In 1870, a new province, that of Manitoba, was added to the Dominion. In the newly-created province a trumpery rebellion on the part of a set of misguided half-breeds, led by a man (Riel) who has since paid with his life the penalty of a second rebellion, was the cause of great expenditure of money in an expedition for its suppression. This was speedily effected by the expeditionary force under Colonel Wolseley, whose brilliant career as a soldier may be said to date from that event. It is said, and on good authority, that Colonel Wolseley would willingly have remained in the far Western territory as its governor, so convinced was he of its richness and of the great future that was in store for it.

LORD DUFFERIN'S CAREER.

In May, 1872, Lord Dufferin arrived to succeed Lord Lisgar, and entered on his duties at a time when a political storm of considerable magnitude was brewing, and, as the writer observes, began a memorable career:—

The Administration of Sir John Macdonald, which had continued in office since the formation of the Union, was drawing to a close; the question of the construction of the Pacific Railway had come into prominence, with the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's lands, the creation of the new province of Manitoba in 1870, and the admission of the old separate province of British Columbia in 1871. In the elections of 1872 one of the richest of the corporations that were interested in the construction of the railway contributed with a degree of prodigality that was suspicious to the election fund of the Ministerialists. It was alleged, with some degree of force, that the principal contributor, being a man of enormous wealth, had, in fact, not given more than was fitting in a man who saw that the railway was going to add materially to the business of his line of steamships. Be this, as it may, the revelation of the extent of the subscriptions caused such an outcry that in the end the Government was forced to resign. Lord Dufferin's difficulties, previous to this resignation, were, however, very great. Demands had been made on him for the dismissal of his Ministers. Petitions for dismissal and for dissolution were presented to him, signed by nearly half of the House of Commons. But the Governor-General, keeping well in view the progress of Ministerial responsibility in modern times, continued to be guided by the advice of his Ministers, who, technically at least, still possessed his confidence and the confidence of Parliament. His action on this occasion is, and will continue to be, the "leading case" regarding the powers of colonial Governors-General. As long as constitutional government is possessed by a colony, so long must the Imperial officer at the head of affairs accept, in all Colonial affairs, the advice of his Ministers—saving always the due authority of the Queen and her Crown and dignity. To refuse to be so governed would simply precipitate a conflict in which the Ministry, even if in the wrong, would have the obvious advantage of posing as the victims of Executive tyranny, would probably succeed at the polls, and would render the position of the Governor presently untenable and his further career problematical. No man of sense, conscious of the presence and power of the democracy, will ever care to precipitate a conflict which must end in his defeat and may end in his ruin. Lord Dufferin was so conscious of the danger of having possession of prerogative power that when the Ministry of Sir John Macdonald was followed by the Ministry of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Governor-General consented to have an alteration made in the Royal instructions taking from the holder of the office the last purely personal privilege—and leaving his Ministers responsible for everything, save only the exercise of the power of reservation of legislation.

LORD LORNE IN CANADA.

In 1878 the Marquis of Lorne succeeded Lord Dufferin. Since his departure from Canada Lord Lorne has been a zealous friend to everything Canadian and to every citizen of Canada who has come within the circle of his influence or his acquaintance. The writer continues:—

He has so endeavoured to excite interest, to increase knowledge, and to encourage curiosity concerning Canada, that any form of criticism seems ungenerous and unkind. Yet, so far, of course, as the public has information, one of the events which marked his administration was an attempt to exercise a personal influence and Executive prerogative in questioning and hesitating to follow, without special instructions from the Colonial Office, the advice of his Ministers in regard to the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Litellier, of Quebec. The matter was set at rest by instruction from the Colonial Office that there was no reason for not accepting the advice of Ministers. It is not probable that any other case of the kind will arise. The language used in sustaining Lord Dufferine who acted, and in advising Lord Lorne, who hesitated, will for the future afford sufficient light to guide any Governor-General in so very plain a path of Constitutional progress. The Marquis of Lansdowne was sworn-in as Governor-General of Canada on the 23rd of October, 1883. He came to Canada at a fortunate time. He found business prosperous, and politics not at all menacing in any direction. In almost the first speech which he made in the country he told his hearers that the pigeon-holes of the Colonial Office in which papers concerning troublesome cases were stored were empty. In that speech, also, he said he was not going to publish any volume of speeches; but he may, perhaps, be induced to alter that determination, because in those speeches there is a good deal of political wisdom and a good deal of advice most useful alike to Canadians and to Englishmen, and, because, in the absence of any grave Constitutional questions, those speeches contain the record of his progresses and of his opinions concerning the Dominion.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ADMINISTRATION.

There are several noticeable features about Lord Lansdowne's career in Canada, observes the correspondent. In the first place, he saw the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In his first speech he said:—

"I have been cherishing for some time the hope that I may be the first Governor General to cross the Rocky Mountains on Canadian metals." His wish was fulfilled. He made a brilliant and successful tour over the road to British Columbia; and in very eloquent language, at the close of the trip, he expressed his recognition of the "tremendous opportunities which Providence had placed within their reach." These opportunities have been now recognised as great all over the British Empire; and those who are responsible for the conduct of Imperial affairs have recognised them also, in the most practical manner, as opportunities which may make for Imperial interests in the future.

RELATIONS WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Concerning that future and the relations which may exist between the mother country and the colonies, Lord Lansdowne has uttered some very wise words, which, in spite of his reluctance to have his speeches recalled, may be quoted with advantage.

In the first place, he said that people in England were asking "whether there has risen in Canada a patriotic spirit strong enough not only to inspire men's tongues with patriotic utterances, and their minds with vague aspirations after national greatness, but strong enough to extinguish local jealousies, to efface the rivalries of race, of party, and of creed—strong enough to secure the subordination of sectional interests whenever the sacrifice is demanded in the intrests of the nation—strong enough to enable your people to bear prosperity without intoxication and adversity with dignity and patience." It is, of course, only time that can afford the reply to these questions. It is most unlikely that any prosperity of an intoxicating character will ever arrive to Canada, because, though her resources are great, their development is necessarily costly and must proceed by slow degrees. It is equally unlikely that any startling and demoralizing adversity will come to her, because her industries are various and her dependence is not too great on any one or two. And as for the rivalries, these are, of course, troublesome; but it is the business of statesmen to deal with them as statesmen have always done, and, on the whole, not unsuccessfully. So much for the future of the country internally.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

As regards the relations of colonies to the mother country, Lord Lansdowne has added to the literature of the question, at least, a new simile, if not a new idea. In his speech at Toronto on the 10th of January, 1884, his Excellency said:—

"As for its relations with the old country, whatever may be their ultimate development in some future which we cannot yet foresee, let us remember that they rest upon something stronger than the arrangements of statesmen, or the obligations of the Statute-book—a common language, a common literature, a common love of freedom, a common abhorrence of needless change, a mutual feeling of respect—all these are bonds which nothing but wanton carelessness or culpable perversity can relax. In this connexion, Sir, I have observed that similes are in great request. One of the most classical of these is that made use of by a great French statesman, who once said that colonies were like fruit which generally fell off from the parent tree as soon as it ripened. I confess that the simile is not one which much commends itself to me, and I protest against its application in the case of Canada, if for no other reason than because we know that in such a case, unless it happened to be snapped up by some hungry passer-by, the fruit would perish while the tree would live on and flourish. If we are to make a comparison, I think I can suggest a better one. I have seen in our English forests a stately elm still vigorous and majestic, pushing out towards every point of the compass huge limbs, some of which promise to view in strength and size with the parent stem. Of these some have from their very weight touched the earth and taken root there, shooting downwards into the soil and upwards towards the sky, and drawing sap and vigour, partly from the parent stock, partly from the earth beneath, until at last the old tree has become the centre of a sturdy group, of which each member helps to shelter and support the rest. That, gentlemen, until you can give me a better one, will be the simile which will remain present to my mind when I think of these matters."

That is, at least, not an alarming but a reassuring simile in the eyes of those who hold tenaciously to the maintenance of the connexion with Great Britain. But it indicates no new departure in policy, and gives no special clue to Lord Lansdowne's prime postulates of political thought. On the subject of the confederation of the Empire, Lord Lansdowne has, indeed, cautiously offered warning rather than encouragement, and has advised rather a concentration of effort on internal development than in working up a new agitation in favour of changes of undetermined value and of incalculable result. Perhaps he is wise; yet in view of the many little streams of tendency that make for disintegration, for separation, and for disloyal disturbance, a counter-stream of loyal enthusiasm for the unity and strength of the Empire is eminently desirable, and is not to be discouraged.

THE GREAT EVENT.

The great event of the official career of Lord Lansdowne in Canada has been, of course, the treaty respecting the long-standing controversy concerning the North American Fisheries.

The keen interest which Lord Lansdowne took in the settlement of that controversy, observes the writer, the time he devoted to the study of it, the manner in which he made himself the medium of communication between the Imperial Government and his own Ministers and the Government at Washington, can never, of course, be known to the general public as it is known to those in high places and in positions of confidence. But it may be said that no man occupying such a position ever rendered more prompt and valuable aid to the settlement of a vexed international question than Lord Lansdowne rendered in regard to the Fisheries Question. The treaty remains a public record of the views of an International Commission, and of the views also of the men holding the reins of power in the three countries. As the decision of the Halifax Commission in 1877 gave the sanction of an international tribunal to the value, in money, of the privilege of fishing in the inshore waters of Canada, so the decision of the recent Commission has given the strongest sanction to the legality and propriety of the Canadian and British interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, particularly as regards the vexed question of the purchase of bait. If nothing more than this was done by the Commission, then a most valuable result was arrived at, and one that sustains in all important particulars the views of reasonable men on both sides of the line.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S POPULARITY.

Speaking of the lighter duties in connection with his Excellency's high office, the correspondent is particularly eulogistic. He concludes his article by noticing Lord Lansdowne's social qualities thus:—

The Governors-General of Canada are not always engaged in these high questions of State, and Lord Lansdowne has known well how to take part in all the lighter duties and pleasures of his position. To art in Canada he has been a most judicious and liberal patron, not purchasing with a reckless prodigality which would be no compliment to artists, but seizing occasionally on the thing that eminently deserved a place in a great collection. His advice to artists has always been most sensible and apt. As in politics he advised the cultivation of a national sentiment, so in artistic matters he encouraged Canadian artists to take their inspiration from their own country, and seek in their own familiar scenes for the subjects of their pictures. To all the lighter sports of the country he has been the kindest of patrons. He has found out the best streams, and struggled with salmon of viceregal proportions. To skating he has been partial, and has acquired a skill rare among even the Canadians. To cricket he has also given a favouring aid, and the Parliamentary team has had an annual struggle with the team from Government-house. As a host, Lord Lansdowne has been at all times charming and generous and in this particular he has been aided by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, to whose grace and tact and true kindliness at least this small tribute may without indecorum be paid. His Excellency was also fortunate in the choice of his staff, on whom much of the comfort of guests depends.

MEMORIAL TO SURGEON-GENERAL SIR W. J. MOORE.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the fund collected for commemorating the name of Sir W. J. Moore, the retired Surgeon-General, was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, under the presidency of Deputy Surgeon-General Cates. The amount of the fund has, up to now, reached a total of Rs. 2,683.

Surgeon-Major Arnott moved that a sum of Rs. 1,500 be set aside for the purchase of a portrait.

Dr. Lyons seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Brigade-Surgeon Lyon that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be invested in Government paper, for the purpose of founding a prize for the hospital assistant class; the prize to be placed at the disposal of the three provincial medical schools in rotation, and failing these, at the disposal of the Principal of the Grant Medical College, for the benefit of the senior University student, and that any balance of the fund be devoted to the same object. The prize to be named "the Moore Memorial Prize."

Dr. Cates seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Assistant-Surgeon Kantak that should further subscriptions be received, sufficient to purchase Government paper of Rs. 1,500, for one prize of Rs. 40, be substituted three prizes of Rs. 20 each, to be alloted one yearly to each provincial school.

This was seconded by Dr. Engineer and carried.

Proposed by Brigade-Surgeon Lyon, that the president be authorized to communicate with Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore for the purpose of carrying out the object of the first resolution.

This was seconded by the chairman, and carried.

On the motion of Brigade-Surgeon Lyon, a vote of thanks to the president was tendered, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 27th ultimo.

THE LATE MR. MCLEOD CAMPBELL.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the chairman alluded to the recent death of Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C. S., and on his motion the following resolution was passed:—The Trustees place on record their great regret at the premature death of Mr. John McLeod Campbell, C. S., who, as their colleague for many years, had rendered valuable services to the Trust, and they desire to express their deep sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

A copy of this resolution was to be sent to Mr. Robert Campbell, with a request that he will kindly communicate it to Mrs. Campbell.

APOLLO BUNDER IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 20th November, reporting that the new roads on the site of the Apollo Basin Reclamation, and from there to the old Apollo Bunder road are complete, and may be handed over to the Municipality on 21st instant. He states that the junction between the old Apollo Bunder pier head and the extension has not yet been made sweet and level, and that about twelve feet of Municipal road will have to be metalled to bring the road to a proper state for traffic. The Acting Engineer adds that the fences at ends of the roads will not be removed until receipt of orders to do so.

MUCH-NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter to the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 21st November, requesting him to arrange to take over the roads in question forthwith. Read letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 21st November, stating that, in his opinion, the roads should not be taken over unless the Port Trust give a guarantee that they will bear the cost of the pipe sewers to connect these streets with the main sewer, which will be laid in Colaba Causeway in connection with the proposed pumping station at the coal depôt.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the trustees give the guarantee asked for, but that they think they should be given an opportunity of scrutinizing the Municipal estimate of the cost of the work, and the option of carrying it out by their own agency, should they prefer to do so.

PORT REGULATIONS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th October, forwarding a report from Mr. Piper, Master Pilot, that the Master of the s.s. Methly Hall persisted in keeping his anchor hanging at the hose pipe, although requested by Mr. Piper to cat and fish the anchors. The Port Officer suggests for consideration whether the pilots and dock masters should not be authorized in cases when the masters refuse to carry out their orders to anchor the vessel in the nearest safe birth, or, if in dock, not to undock the vessel until the master signs a document, taking on himself all responsibility in case of an accident happening through the pilots' or Dock Master's orders in regard to the position the anchors are to be carried in not being carried out. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—Authority is given to the pilots and dock masters as suggested by the Port Officer.

THE NEW OFFICES.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 8th October, submitting detailed plans and estimates for the Port Trust Administrative offices proposed to be erected on the north side of Ballard Road, facing the harbour. The estimates amount to Rs. 4,32,006-1.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 27th October, explaining the cause of the excess of the estimate over the sum originally named by Mr. Ormiston, Rs. 3,53,718. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read minutes of Trustees the con.

Resolution.—The plans and estimates are sanctioned' and should be submitted to Government for approval.

With regard to the central feature of the Ballard Road elevation, and to the way in which it should be finished off at top, the pediment should be left perfectly plain. The Engineer's proposal to fill in the two circular openings on the first floor over the perch with the projecting prows of vessels, one European and one native is approved, and the openings on the second floor should also be filled in with appropriate devices, while the quatrefoil at the top should have carved on it the four quarters of the Port Trust seal.

The provision of a landing place, in front of the east face of the offices, need not be considered at present, but a small pier or other convenient means of landing should, however, be designed, as soon as the Engineer can take it in hand. The footpath on south side of Mint Street should be reduced from 12 to 8 feet, so as to allow the Porch of the office on the north side of the road to cover a 12 feet footpath, and still retain the carriage way of the road at 36 feet. Those parts of the ground floor corridors which are open to the road should be railed off, so as to prevent access to them at night. This to include twelve arches, eight on the south, and four on the north side, the cost to be met from the allowance for contingencies. As it will be necessary to remove the present office coach-house and stable, the new accommodation of this sort should be built as soon as practicable. In the meantime either stabling should be hired or a temporary structure built to serve, till the new stable and coach-house are ready.

JACKERIA BUNDER.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 14th November, reporting that he has received a verbal application from Babool Juggonath and Ghumajee Ballajee for permission to quarry stone at Jackeria Bunder. He forwards a plan showing the site, and states that there is a large isolated rock, with some ruins on it (Kandlee battery), which it would be advantageous to remove and level down. The Acting Engineer states that the Traffic Manager has no objection to the proposed quarrying; that the terms offered are Rs. 40 per mensem for each bar worked which he thinks fair. He considers that the contractors should take all responsibility as regards safety of the public, both as to blasting and fencing, &c. That the ground should be left by them at the conclusion of their operations in a proper condition, levelled off to an uniform slope as shown on the plans now submitted, and that all holes should be filled in with good moorum. He further considers that the contractors should be responsible for any damage that may be done to Trustees' property by blasting or otherwise, and that the permission to quarry should be liable to be cancelled at any time. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The quarrying should be allowed under the conditions proposed by the Acting Engineer.

LETTERS ON THE TABLE.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd November, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock Channel on 24th October, and in Victoria Dock Channel on 25th and 26th October last; and stating that the highest level in Prince's Dock Channel was 59·66, and in Victoria Dock Channel 59·42 on T. H. D. on the leading line to Victoria Dock entrance, and that at 75 feet off the frontage wall and 300 feet north of Victoria Dock entrance the highest level is 62·25.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Nov., 1888	For week ending 23rd Nov., 1887.
Vessels piloted into the harbour	18	22
,, ,, out of ,, ,,	18	18
,, transported	18	11
,, attended to	4	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 23rd Nov., 1888.	For week ending 23rd Nov. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered..	3	9
,, left.....	5	6
,, remaining in dock....	4	12
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	3	
,, left.....	3	
,, remaining in dock.....	4	

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

CORRECTIONS IN THE PROSPECTUS.

The "Eclipse Stakes"—Read for all Arab and Country-bred Ponies.—Arab 13·2 and under C. B. Galloways 13·3 and under.

"All Horse Handicap"—Handicap to be published on 25th February.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary,
Nov. 30, W. I. T. Club.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

RESULT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The result of this examination was announced on Saturday last, and the following 23 candidates, out of 27, were declared to have passed:—

First class.—Shaniwas Cadambi. Keshaolal Sakhidas Sanghani.

Second class.—Nagihali C. N. Aiyangar. Jugonath Bapu Akut. Lewis Casserat. Ramchunder Shesho Dharoad. Vithal Vishnu Godbole. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer. Chaganlal Govinlal Kinkabwalla. Trimbak Balal Lele. Hariram Madhaojee Mackhar. Sangap C. Shetti. Dajirao Amritrao Vichare.

Pass.—Parashram Kuberram Bhat. Maniram Rupsing Chavan. Lakshman Vithal Kodvankar. Pandurang Vishnu Gopejkar. Chuchrucanahalli K. Iyengar. A. Camba Maruthe Mudliar. Balvant Apajee Sahasrabude. Chotalal Dwarkadas. Muljee Lilladhur. Kaikobad Ruttonjee Vacha.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford was resumed on Friday before the Special Commission, in which Mr. Latham proceeded with Pradhan's case. Mr. Crawford is charged with receiving Rs. 1,500 from Bagwant Bulwant Pradhan, then Awal karkoon of the Nagar Taluka, in July 1886, through Hanmantrao.

Bagwant Bulwant Pradhan was called and deposed as follows:—I am a Parba; and my age is 43. I am Mamlatdar of Nagar at present. I passed my H. S. Examination in 1880. Between 1880 and 1886 I acted as Mamlatdar off and on. In June 1886, I was acting Maulatdar of Nagar in place of Thakur, who was on special duty. At the end of June Thakur was to return. On his return I would revert to the post of Head karkoon, Nagar. I obtained privilege leave from the 10th July 1886 to 1st Aug. 1886. I went to Poona immediately after my leave began. I put up with my cousin Ramchander Nilkunt Pradhan in Poona, an Inspector in the Registration Department. After I came to Poona I went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. For about five or six days I was ill, and after that I went to the Saheb's bungalow. I did not see Mr. Crawford then. He was at home then. I think I went again next day. I could not see him again. I waited in the compound for two or three hours, but could not see him. I went on a third occasion. I saw the Saheb walking about the garden, but had no interview with him. I went a fourth time to the bungalow. As I was going into the compound, I saw a peon, named Marotee. I knew the peon before. He said that if I came to the bungalow in that way on many occasions, I would not be able to see the Saheb unless I saw him through Hanmantrao, who lived in Sukerwar Peit. I did not see Mr. Crawford on that occasion. On the following day I set out to make inquiries as to where Hanmantrao lived. I found out where he lived, went there, and saw Hanmantrao. That was the first time I saw Hanmantrao. Hanmantrao asked me who I was. I told him, and stated to him the who'e of my case. I also said I would like to see the Saheb, and asked him to arrange for an interview with the Saheb. Hanmantrao said I would not be able to see the Saheb. I asked him why. He said if I did not do what other people were doing, I could not see him. I asked him what I should do. He said I should pay Rs. 2,000. I told Hanmantrao I was a family man, and could not afford to pay anything. I again asked him to let me have an interview with the Saheb. He said unless I paid Rs. 2,000 I could not see him. I wanted to see the Saheb, and said yes. Hanmantrao then said to me that he and I would go to the Saheb's bungalow that evening. I returned to Hanmantrao's house that evening, and we went to the Saheb's bungalow at about 7-30 p. m. We got out of the carriage at the rear end of the compound, and went in by the rear gate. He took me into a room and asked me to sit there. At that time the Saheb was not in the bungalow. Hanmantrao told me so. After ten or twelve minutes, Hanmantrao told me that the Saheb had arrived, and I heard the carriage driving in. After the Saheb came into the house he went to his sitting room, which is at the rear of the bungalow. Hanmantrao went towards that place where the Saheb was. I heard them talking, but could not hear distinctly. Hanmantrao then came to where I was sitting, and said that I must pay Rs. 2,000. I told Hanmantrao to give me an opportunity of seeing the Saheb. I said I was a poor family man. Hanmantrao then said to me that I should, at least, pay Rs. 1,500. I again asked to be allowed to see the Saheb. Hanmantrao said that if I did not agree to pay Rs. 1,500, he would not take me to the Saheb. I agreed to pay it as I was quite helpless. Hanmantrao then took me to the Saheb in another room. I began stating my claims to the Saheb, and asked him to give me a permanent mamlat. I also stated that I was a very poor man. The Saheb would not listen to the whole of my statement. The Saheb afterwards told me he would give me one soon. I commenced to repeat what I had stated. The Saheb would not allow me to go on. I only said I was a poor man. I now remember what I said. I said I had no means of paying the money demanded. It was then that Mr. Crawford said I would soon get a permanent mamlat. I then returned with Hanmantrao to the town. I went to my house, and Hanmantrao to his. On the same evening I had a conversation with my cousin. I told him what had taken place, and took his advice. I do not remember whether I had said anything to my cousin about Hanmantrao before this. I returned to Nagar three or four days after this. I cannot give the date. I returned to Poona after a day or two. I brought Rs. 1,500 with me, Rs. 650 in notes, and the rest of the money in cash. That was my own money. I kept it in my box. This money was kept in my box to avoid a family dispute. I did not wish my brother's wife to know I had money and so I kept it with me, as we had a dispute about money. I again put up with my cousin. He was not in Poona then. I object to say what I did with the money under Sec. 162 (objection noted.) I paid that money to Hanmantrao. Two or three men were present when I paid the money to Hanmantrao. They were in the same room. I do not know two of them. The third was Atmaram Madoo Lingayet. I believe the other two are Hanmantrao's relations. I remained in Poona three or four days and returned to Nagar. Before I returned my cousin came to Poona. I told my cousin of what had taken place. When I paid the money to Hanmantrao he asked a man, who was sitting there at the time to take and count it. This was a man whom I did not know. Before leaving Hanmantrao told me that my appointment would appear in the next *Gazette*, or the one after it. Before leaving Poona my name appeared in the *Gazette* as acting Mamlatdar of Nagar. (Order of 26th July, *Gazette* 29th July 1888, put in). Thakur continued on special duty, I think. In a few days after I was made *sub pro tem.* (Order 10th August, *Gazette* 12th August, put in). In November 1886, I was made probationary (Order 4th November, *Gazette* 11th November put in.) I had no further dealings with Hanmantrao or Mr. Crawford. In January 1887, I was confirmed (Order 29th January 1887, *Gazette* 3rd February put in.)

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford, witness stated: I am not related to B. M. Karkar. A girl from B. M. Karkar's family has been given in marriage to my son. Our families are connected by marriage. I was qualified for a mamlat in 1880. As soon as I passed I was qualified, as I had served as Head karkoon for the proper time. I passed the H. S. the same time as Mulikar. I did not get a mamlat in Mr. Robertson's time. I do not know why. I always discharged my duties to the satisfaction of my superiors. I had acted very frequently in Mr. Robertson's time. From 1880 to 1886 I had been acting. On the 1st November 1885, I acted as Mamlatdar of Nagar. I was holding that appointment at the time Mr. Crawford was made Commissioner. I was acting Mamlatdar till 5th July 1886. I then reverted for a little less than a month, during which time I was on leave. And being Head karkoon of Nagar, I continued to act as Mamlatdar, and I continued there till the 22nd October 1886, when I was transferred to Newasa as probationary Mamlatdar. In Mr. Robertson's time many men who were junior to me in passing the H. S. were appointed above me. Wad, Shunker B. Baput, Thame, Mudle, Despande, Nagarkar and Lathe did. Bharve was the next above me. I was second on the non-graduate list when Mr. Crawford was made Commissioner, and I got the second appointment as probationary Mamlatdar. And when I got that I had been acting Mamlatdar for nearly eighteen months, with the exception of a month's leave. While I was on 29 days' leave Mr. Waddington gave me a letter to Mr. Crawford. I do not know whether I was transferred to Newassa at his request. I had slight fever when I came to Poona on privilege leave. (Mr. Crawford read a note from Waddington, Collector, to the Commissioner, asking that Pradhan might be sent to him.) It is about two and a half years since I came to Poona on leave. I remember none of the dates exactly. In the month of July 1886, my distinct recollection is that I was ill for five or six days. I have no particular reason for remembering this. I have a particular reason for remembering how long I remained in Poona after paying the money. I went to Nagar immediately before my leave was up. It was in Poona about 17 or 18 days before I went to Poona to get the money. I have a particular reason for remembering that as after I brought the money and paid it. I left for Nagar before my leave was up. Excluding the days that I went to Nagar to raise the money, I was altogether twenty days in Poona. I was in Poona for about 3 or 4 days when I promissed to pay the money at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I was not more than that. My leave began on the 10th July. I do not remember whether I came to Poona by the night train. I do not remember whether it was on the 10th that I came to Poona. It was either on the 10th or 11th. I got back to Nagar a day previous to my taking charge. I took charge on the 2nd August 1886. I have Savings Bank Books. I have two in the names of two sons and one in my name. I had about Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 1,800 in my box. This money was in my box in my father's and mother's time and I added to it. I had the sum in my box for about two years. It was money, and I could do what I liked with it. There are Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 in each of my Bank Books now. The most I had in the Bank was Rs. 75. I do not remember what the notes I brought were worth. I do not remember where I got them from, i either from the bazaar or with my pay. I did not ask Mr. Crawford for a *pucca* appointment. Whatever is taken down in my evidence is true. I remember asking Mr. Crawford for a permanent mamlat. Mr. Crawford said he would very soon give me a permanent mamlat. As a matter of fact, he did not give me a *pucca* mamlat for three months. I was confirmed in January. I do not know whether he could have given me a *pucca* mamlat in July 1886. The sitting place I referred to is towards the river. It was a room. From the place where Hanmantrao left me I could see Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford. My family consists of me, my wife, my brother's wife, six sons, and two daughters. One daughter is married. I support all those persons. My pay as Head karkoon was Rs. 60 a month, when I was acting Mamlatdar, I used to get Rs. 123-4. I have served at Nagar for almost the whole of my time. Deshmuk is not a friend of mine. I know that he is Treasurer. I see him frequently in the office. I have been Mamlatdar of Nagar since 1st July 1888. I used to see him frequently in the Kutcherry. I first made a statement on the 1st August 1888. I made the statement to Mr. Ommanney. Before making the statement I was in Poona on the 29th July. Between the time I came to Poona, and the time I made my statement I saw Karkar. I do not remember whether I went to see him or he came to see me. I saw him only once. I had a conversation with him, but not about the matter I was sent for to Poona. I did not see Pendse before I made a statement. I do not remember whether Deshmuk was in Poona then. I do not remember if anyone else made a statement to Mr. Ommanney. Mr. Ommanney told me that if I stated the truth I would come by no harm. Since then I have been a Mamlatdar and a Magistrate.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham: The father of the girl that has been married to my son is distantly related to Karkar. All the men that were put over my head were graduates. No non-graduate was put over my head by Mr. Robertson. Including the days that I was ill I was 16 or 17 days in Poona before I promised the money at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. When I said 3 or 4 days, I did not understand the question. I thought I was asked how many days after I paid the money I left. I was ill for about 5 or 6 days before I went out. My unsuccessful visits extended over six days. The money in my box was saved up for the marriages of my sons. My eldest son is 18 years, and is married. I have two unmarried sons, aged 15 and 13 years. I think there was a wall between the two rooms where I was and where Mr. Crawford was. A door was in the wall. I and Deshmuk are not of the same caste. I was not stationed in the same place with Deshmuk before July 1888.

On the Court sitting after lunch, Mr. James Crawford said he wished to bring a certain matter to the notice of the Commissioners. He said that at the end of the examination-in-chief of Bagwant Pradhan a piece of paper with the initials A. H. S. was put into his hands. He did not know who it was at the time but afterwards found it was a gentleman sitting at the Reporter's table. The note said that the writer saw Mr. Bhimbai Kurpuram make a sign to Bagwant at a certain stage of the examination-in-chief.

The President: Is Mr. Bhimbai connected in any way with the prosecution? Has he anything to do with the case?

Mr. Latham: Yes, he has.

The President said that to set the matter at rest and to avoid the faintest chance of suspicion, it would be well if Mr. Bhimbai did not face the witness box.

Mr. Latham said that the gentleman who wrote the note must be something like Mr. Samuel Weller, if he said he could see Mr. Bhimbai from where he was sitting, for he would have to look through Mr. Crawford, himself, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Baines. (Laughter.)

By the Court: I paid my first visit to Mr. Crawford at 7 a.m. I gave my card to a peon there. I remember having seen Marotee there on this occasion. I do not remember that I gave my card to that peon. I went there at 7 a.m., on my second visit. I have no recollection to what peon I gave my card. I went in the morning on the 3rd occasion. Marotee was among two or three peons there. On the 3rd visit I remained two or three hours there. I have seen this peon with the Commissioner (Mr. Robertson) when he used to come to Nagar. I do not know whether he is employed in the office or with the Commissioner personally. I believe it was in 1885 that Mr. Robertson came to Nagar. I think that was the last time I saw this peon before I saw him in Poona. I saw him twice or thrice in 1885. He did not ask me for any money when he told me I could not see the Commissioner. The others did not, and I gave them none.

Moretee Vittojee was called and deposed: I am a peon in the Revenue Commissioner's office, C. D. I have been a peon there for 12 or 13 years. In the last year of Mr. Robertson's time I was employed at the bungalow. When Mr. Robertson went into the Districts I was one of the sepoys who went with him. When Mr. Crawford was made Commissioner I was employed at his bungalow. I continued to be employed for about three or four months there. I then went to the office. The pay is the same. I know the last witness Pradhan. I first learnt to know him by sight at Nagar in Mr. Robertson's time. Mr. Robertson went every year to Nagar. Mr. Robertson visited Nagar for six months before he left India. After I attended at Mr. Crawford's bungalow I saw Pradhan once. He came once first and twice afterwards. (Loud laughter). I saw Pradhan first at Kirkee about three months after Mr. Robertson left. He came to the bungalow between 8 and 9 a. m. He wrote his name on a piece of paper and gave it to me. I asked him what that was for. He asked me to give it to the Saheb. The Saheb was in the bungalow. I gave him the card. He told me to say he was too busy to see him. I gave that message to Pradhan. I again saw Pradhan in two or three days at the bungalow at a out 8 a.m. I told him that the Saheb was out. The Saheb was out. There are three of us on duty at the bungalow. We all do duty together. I only saw him twice. Pradhan asked me if any big person was in the habit of coming there. I said yes. This was on the second occasion. Pradhan asked me where he lived. I said he lieved in the town. He did not tell me why he wanted to know. I only said Hanmantrao. I only said he lived in the town. I did not say where. That was all that passed between me and Pradhan. Hanmantrao used to come every second or fourth day. I saw him for three or four months. The reason I selected the name of Hanmantrao was because he came so frequently.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford: I saw Hanmantrao ten or twenty times at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I worked from 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. (Laughter.) I used to have 24 hours on duty and 24 hours off. Directly Mr. Robertson left Poona I began to do duty at Mr. Crawford's bungalow, and continued to do duty for three or four months. Except those three or four months I have never done duty at his bungalow. During the time I did duty at Mr. Crawford's, he was not constantly at home. He used to go to Bombay and into the Districts. I do not remember that during that time any one else acted as Commissioner. (Mr. Crawford put in a *Gazette* showing that Mr. Crawford was absent from the 20th April to the 16th May.) The Saheb did not tell me he went to Simla (Laughter).

Re-examined by Mr. Latham: I do not know whether Mr. East was in Poona during the time Mr. Crawford was away. I do not know when I went to do duty at the office.

By the Court: Hanmantrao used to come by the rear gate. He never sent in his card; but went straight in to Mr. Crawford. Since I left off doing duty at the bungalow I have been continuously doing duty at the office. At the office I work from 10 a. m. to 5, 6, or 7 p.m. The gates are closed when the clerks have left. The peons have to wait till all the clerks have left. We come before the clerks in the morning. I mean the doors of the building are closed. I do not know whether the gates are closed. I have never seen Hanmantrao at the office, either in the compound or in the building. I am employed in Mr. Pendse's branch. I am Mr. Pendse's orderly, and sit outside his room. I have always been so. An orderly peon gets the same pay as an ordinary one.

Ramchander Nilkant Pradhan was next called and examined. He stated: I am the Inspector of Registration Offices. I have been about 24 years in Government service. Bagwant Pradhan is my father's brother's son. I remember his coming to Poona on leave in July 1886. He put up at my house in Poona on that occasion. He told me why he had come to Poona on the day he arrived. He was rather unwell after he came. He stayed two or three weeks with me before he returned to Nagar. I remember him telling me as to what he had been doing. He told me this four or five days after his arrival here. He told me that he had gone three or four times to the Commissioner's bungalow, but could not see him. Then I told him he could again try that evening. After this I went into the Districts with the Inspector-General. After two or three days I returned. One day, at time of meal, he told me he had tried again to see the Commissioner, but a peon of the bungalow had told him that unless he saw Hanmantao he would not be able to see the Saheb, and according to his instructions he had seen Hanmantrao, and requested him to take him to see the Saheb. Hanmantrao told him unless he paid him Rs. 2,000, his request would not be granted. Afterwards he begged him to take him to the Saheb's bungalow, and he took him. My cousin then said that as soon as he went to the bungalow in the evening Hanmantrao asked him to sit in a room. The Commissioner was not in the bungalow. A short time after his arrival Hanmantrao went to the Saheb. After some conversation with the Saheb, which he could not hear, Hanmantrao came out and demanded Rs. 2,000 from him. My cousin told him that he was a poor man and had a large family to support, and hence he could not agree to the terms. After that Hanmantrao said to him that unless he paid Rs. 1,500 he whould not see the Saheb. He agreed to the terms, and Hanmantrao took him to the Saheb. He was going to explain his career of service to the Saheb, when the Saheb said to him a "I know all, you will get a pucca Mamlat soon." Afterwards, he went home and Hanmantrao went to his own house. My cousin Bagwant asked me my advise. My cousin went to Nagar and came back. I was travelling at the time. When I came back I found my cousin at my house on his second visit. He told me that he had paid the sum agreed on to Hanmantrao. The second visit was at the end of July. The Registration Office is in no way connected with the Commissioner.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford: I have no special reason for remembering precisely the day my cousin went to Nagar. I made no note of the narrative my cousin told me. I was asked to give evidence in this case on the the 2nd or 3rd of August. Since my cousin has been in Poona he has been staying with me. I have no reason for remembering the date he came here. My pay is Rs. 125 a month.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

THE BULKELEY COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BULKELEY, in addressing the court on the third charge, said:—Captain Gordon in his evidence recorded on the 9th November 1888, and read in the proceedings on this charge sheet, says that within a week or so, he saw on the two occasions (the last being on the 7th or 8th March 1888,) in charge of the Paymaster, a roll of notes. On the first occasion, he was shown one note for Rs. 1,000, and took it into his hand and looked at it, and there were also a lot of other notes. On the second occasion a similar roll appeared there. In cross-examination the prosecutor elicited from Captain Gordon that on the second occasion, he saw the roll of notes of the same bulk and size, as on the first occasion was after the distribution of pay of the regiment for February 1888. From the shroff's register, too, it appears that on the 5th of March 1888, twelve notes for Rs. 100 each were issued by him to the person who cashed the cheque for February's pay. As Captain Gordon's second visit was after the 5th March, when he saw a roll of notes still existing, it is not unreasonable to form an opinion that the twelve smaller notes for Rs. 100 each also remained in the chest, in addition to the two notes for Rs. 1,000 each, as explained above; more especially as no attempt has been made to show that any of these notes were asked for to be distributed to officers of the regiment as part of their pay for February 1888. There is abundant proof therefore to show that on or about the 5th March 1888, there was a large sum of money in the chest in notes alone amounting to Rs. 3,200. Reverting to the sum of Rs. 2,815 drawn for the hutting fund, it was to have been remitted to Bombay to be deposited in the hutting fund account with the Bombay Bank. For this purpose the amount was sent to the Indore Treasury for a remittance receipt, but as assignment at my disposal, then as commanding officer, was less than the amount in question, the cheque was refused and the money was brought back and placed into the regimental treasure chest. (*Vide* Paymaster's letter produced in original by Messrs. Watson and Co.'s representative, a copy of which is on the regimental records, and a certified copy of which I beg to attach herewith). I then ordered the paymaster to write to the Controller of Military Accounts to increase the assignment at Indore so that the remittance could be effected. In the meantime, as Messrs. Watson and Co. were pressing for part payment, I ordered the cheque for Rs. 2,000 on hutting fund as a temporary advance in their favour, directing that it to be adjusted in the following month's account. I venture to hope that the above explanation will show to the Court that there was no culpable negligences on my part to arrange that the money should reach the fund to which it belonged; and that money for the purpose has been shown to be available in chest up to 7th or 8th March 1888. I beg to submit respectfully that these two facts rebut every presumption of negligence on my part, and I leave it to the Court to say if the caution incumbent upon me was exercised by me, and whether the alleged negligence (assuming that there was negligence) can be considered as *culpable*, that is, wilful and criminal as the charge indicates. As for the sum of Rs. 2,000 on the 2nd charge, this amount being an advance from the hutting to the half-mounting fund, and as both funds belong to the same regiment, the regiment does not *in reality* suffer any loss, for the difference in one fund amounts to a gain in the other, and as I have pointed out in my address on the second charge sheet, this loss and gain is susceptible of adjustment with facility at any moment. Had the sums in question not been employed for regimental purposes, the circumstance would have presented some difficulty, although that difficulty, too, would not have been unsurmountable. As the learned Judge-Advocate has in his summing up on the 2nd charge sheet touched certain points not brought before the Court at the time the second charge sheet was under investigation, I take this earliest opportunity to explain them as follows:—With regard to the copy of memo., (Lieut. Kreyer's) which I put in during the proceedings on the first charge sheet, and which I have taken from the rough memo. Mr. Kreyer gave me on the eve of his departure, the learned Assistant Judge-Advocate General quotes from it the sums which make up a total of Rs. 1,117-14-3, and says "I should not have been disposed to connect these two transactions (viz, the payment of Rs. 200 to Messrs. Thorpe and Co., on 7th January 1887, and the taking of an advance of Rs. 200 on the 7th January 1887 from the band fund) if it had not been that the same sum appears as above shown in the page of Col. Bulkeley's note took in connection with the other two items specified in the 4th and 5th charges." This observation on his part goes to show (what I have been contending from the beginning), that the allegation made by the prosecution and repeated in their reply on the 19th November, supported as it was by Mr. Barrett's remark in the general cash account on the entry of this sum of Rs. 200 to the effect that it was eventually paid to Messrs. Thorpe and Co. is not only incorrect, but is directly opposed to the facts before the Court, viz:—That the cheque in question was drawn after the payment made to and receipted by Messrs. Thorpe and Co. It has also the tendency to show that if this sum of Rs. 200 was not found in the memo, it would have remained unproved, in spite of the attempt by the prosecution to prove it. In other words, the Assistant Judge Advocate-General takes this rough memo. as more reliable than Mr. Barrett's evidence above referred to, and allegation by the prosecution. If so, I may respectfully ask the Court, if it is just and fair that the memo. be made use against me in certain points which are susceptible of no proof in possession of the prosecution, and in other points to treat is as a valueless document, and one to be relied upon at all. If the memo. is to be relied upon, in the way suggested by the Assistant Judge Advocate-General, then, I submit, Mr. Barrett's so-called deficiency vanishes in the air. But apart from the above consideration presented by the Assistant Judge Advocate-General's observation, there is another point which, I beg, may be worthy of your consideration. In my address on the first charge sheet I have stated thus 'Lieut. Kreyer, my Adjutant on the eve of his departure for England in March last, gave me a rough memorandum showing that I owed the regiment the sum of Rs. 533, which together with two other sums, to which I shall hereafter allude. Shortly after his departure I paid over a sum of Rs. 1,280, and deposited in the chest Rs. 3,000 more, the total of which sums I considered on Lieut. Kreyer's memo., covered my overdraws, &c. There is nothing inconsistent in that statement as is now suggested by the Assistant Judge Advocate-General with the small amount of information I then had before me, I made that statement; but with the copious light of fuller information elicited by the cross-examination of Mr. Barrett on the second charge sheet, I was convinced that the memo. could not be a correct one, as the books and pay abstracts have showed; one instance will suffice, I venture to think to convince you of the correctness of this remark of mine. In the figures quoted by the Assistant Judge Advocate-General in para. 13 of his summing up there appears Rs. 315-6-3 heading the list. Now, if he had referred to the evidence of Lieut. Light on the second charge sheet, he would have at once discovered that the sum of Rs. 315-6-3 appears entered as an advance from the band fund in the store fund account, dated, 16th July 1886; and Mr. Light shows by means of the regimental books that this advance was repaid on the 13th March 1886. Is it not therefore strange that I should be asked to pay that amount twice to the band fund? I therefore leave it to the Court to say whether I was justified in availing myself of the paymaster's ledger after this unimpeachably piece of informations, reached my hands. I must apologize to the Court for entering at length into this subject as it were, but, by referring to this memo., in the second charge sheet, it is meant that I should have no free hand to defend myself on the subsequent charge sheet, then, I submit to call upon me to enter into my defence on the first charge sheet, and I then, to put me on trial on subsequent one, is practically to compel me to expose my line of defence to the prosecution before they proceed with other charges. There are four charge sheets, each containing several charges constituting two offences only:—fraudulent misapplication, and culpable negligence. The Court take up each sheet separately and finish the prosecution and defence upon it before they start with the next sheet disclosing offences of the same character, and so on. If I am prevented from defending myself in subsequent charge sheets by the light of the material placed before me, then, I say, it is highly prejudical to my cause as a prisoner and such procedure is materially injurious to my case. The second point raised in the summing up by the Assistant Judge Advocate General to which I beg to take exception, is about the primary and secondary evidence. By asking the defence (as the learned Assistant Judge Advocate-General does, *vide* para. 16 of his samming up) to object to the secondary evidence when put in by the prosecution to show the weakness of the prosecution in time to enable them to supplement it by the primary evidence before they closed their case. It is not for me to suggest how unjust this proposal sounds on the very face of it. Moreover, law does not compel an opposite side to object to a secondary evidence going in when the primary is available and within the easy reach of the prosecution. What law requires is (and this requirement is not qualified by any such proviso as the Assistant Judge Advocate-General seems to think) that whenever it appears that primary or best evidence is obtainable or attainable (that is case of a person who is not dead, or in the case of the document which is not destroyed) then secondary evidence is no evidence at all, and is to be rejected as inadmissible, and that if it is recorded it may be taken for what it is worth. To illustrate my meaning, I will quote the learned Assistant Judge Advocate-General himself: "Neither in respect of these charges nor of those on the first charge sheet has the defence produced. Lieut. Kreyer as a witness as it is evident if Lieut. Kreyer could have given evidence in Lieut.-Col Bulkeley's favour, it would have been material in the highest degree to the defence and the inference that will naturally be drawn from the omission to do so must necessarily be unfavourable to the prisoner." The above remark practically means that I should assist the prosecution by adducing evidence which they have failed to adduce, and which it is highly essential for them to tender. The best test of deciding a case like this is to see who will fail in the case, if no evidence is offered at all. In the eyes of law secondary evidence is not evidence if primary is accessible; then by not producing the best evidence of Mr. Kreyer, which side would lose the case? It is the prosecution's duty to establish every allegation by the *best* evidence available, and law does not encumber a prisoner with any similar duty. Again in para. 16 of the Assistant Judge Advocate-General's summing up, it has been remarked that the "prosecution applied for permission to call Lieut. Kreyer, but were prohibited from doing so by orders from Head Quarters, as it was not considered advisable to do so, as Lieut. Kreyer is himself under arrest on charges preferred against him for offences connected with these defences." This, I submit, supports my contention, as it shows that the prosecution had not lost sight of the principle of the law of evidence when they had applied for that officer's services as a witness on their behalf, and law is paramount, as regards the production of a certain class of evidence is concerned, and now, with the Court's permission, I will refer to the statement of the Assistant Judge Advocate-General to the effect that "the assembly of the Court Martial was postponed for a period of over six months at my request to enable Lieut. Kreyer to be called as a witness for the defence" requires an explanation. In common fairness to myself, the learned Assistant Judge Advocate-General might have at the same time informed the Court that originally 27 charges were formulated against me on the 26th June, and that these charges were cancelled in 6 weeks, (on, I think, the 6th August) after I had been put to the trouble and anxiety of getting up all my evidence for defence, and then fresh charges perferred materially different in several cases from those originally preferred, and consequently altered my line of defence, especially as I know more about the case now than I did then, and that I also came to be aware of the fact that Lieut. Kreyer had volunteered to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution, and must therefore be considered by me in the light of a hostile witness. The prosecutor states in his evidence that Lieut. Kreyer had applied to give evidence (or intended doing so) for the prosecution, and therefore can any unreasonable construction be applied to me for not calling him?—the more specially as the prosecution declined to call him. The learned Assistant Judge Advocate-General in para. 9 of his summing up in connection with my statement that the mere taking of advances on my part in accordance with the custom that prevails in Native Regiments being not unlawful or criminal, no fraudulent intention can be inferred from that act, says "wilful disobedience of army regulations is an offence under the 40th section of the Army Act." Now I have gone through the 40th section, but have been unable to find any such provision therein. The section is thus worded:—"Every person subject to military law * * * guilty of any act, conduct, disorder, or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline" is punishable under that section. There is nothing in it to suggest even an idea that unlawful disobedience to the regulations is an offence, as the Assistance Judge Advocate-General tries to explain. Again, mere act of taking advances can hardly be regarded as one which prejudices good order and military discipline, as the practice exists in many regiments. Supposing, for arguments' sake, that the act is disobedience to the army Regulation, but to turn it into an offence, the disobedience must be wilful, and where the wilfulness is, in the present case, is not pointed out. In the notes appended to section 40th in the Manual of Military Law 1887, page 378, it is said that the mere use of these words, viz:—"act, conduct, disorder or neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," does not warrant a Court in assuming that such conduct is legally an offence. At the same page there appear further notes, "A neglect must be wilful or culpable, and not merely arising from ordinary forgetfulness or error of judgment or inadvertance." If my so-called neglect arises from error of judgment in considering the advances as valid

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. steamer Sirdhana, Captain R. D. Dougherty cleared on Saturday last for Negapatam in ballast.

THE steamer Saint Albans, 1,815 tons, Captain R. Sturock, cleared on Saturday last, for Penang and Singapore, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, Rangoon Moulmein, &c., laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Mecca, Captain J. Skinner, sailed for Aden, Zanzibar, and East African ports on Saturday last with a general cargo and fifty passengers on deck.

THE B. I. steamer Coconada, Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Marmagoa, Vingorla, and Ratnagherry, with a general cargo and ninety passengers on deck.

THE B. I. steamer Satara, Captain J. C. Tice, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf. She will sail to-day with Mails and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. John Read, and Lieut. H. A. Luard, for Karachi; Mr. Ebrahim Meer, Mr. Syed Sadok, a friend, and Mr. Abdool Rassaid, for Bussorah; and seventy-four deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Murray..	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dunedin....	1418	R. Parrett	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, City of Carthage ...	1716	W. M. Greive..	O	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Warora	2551	O. R. Mitchell..	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Horn Head .	1358	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. H. Heyen.
,, Singapore ...	2432	G. Parodi	6	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bormida....	1499	De Negri.....	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Coconada (s).....	Simpson	Marmagea.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
	Warora (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
	Singapore (s)	Parode.....	Genoa.
	St. Albans (s)	Sturrock....	Singapore & Penang.
	Sirdhana (s)	Dougherty...	Negapatam.

The steamer Asayria was entered on Saturday last to load for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Lalpoora s.....Livingstone..Bombay, Nov. 14.
Inchborva s.....Kno .....Hull, Oct. 3.
Shahjehan s.....Burleigh.....Moulmein, Nov. 20.
Africa s .....Johnston ..Singapore, Nov. 14.
S. Bay of Naples ..Bache .....Hamburgh, Aug. 1.
Cy. of Haddington..Parry .....Liverpool, Aug. 18.
23 Ganges s.....Alderton.....London, Oct. 25.
Parthenius.....Heal .....Liverpool.
Sudbourne.....Dunn.....Liverpool, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.—1 Buggalow.
Nov. 28.—Steamers Karamania and Tai Sang and 2 Buggalows.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
29 Golconda s .....London.
Pelican s .....Middlesbro'.
30 D. of Buccleuch s..London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
24 Goalpara s .....Rangoon.
29 Sirsa s .....Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—200 cwts castoreed, and 1708 cwts wheat, Balli Bros.; 70 cwts gum, D. Peerbhai, 225 cwts coir yarn, L. Manekchand.

City of Carthage s,—411 cwts coir yarn, L. Manekchand.

FOR LONDON.

Horn Head s,—80 cwts gum, F. Hurst; 4 bales hides, Lang, Moir and Co; 325 cwts buffalo horns, M Joosub; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 150 tons teak squares, Bombay Burma Trading the Co; 6,300 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunedin s—70 cwts gumi, F. Hurst; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 650 cwts ground cakes, Glade and Co; 11 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s,—300 bales twist, K Joovarmull; 200 bales twist, C. Cusiram; 50 bales twist, A. Ahmedbhai; 210 cwts coplate, B. L, Wap; 50 bales twist and 130 cwts Kismis, M. Rambhagat; 50 bales twist, R. Canji; 48 bales twist, D. T. Moolji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Borm s,—50 bales twist, the United Merchants and Co, Ld.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Thatcher, Captain, D A A G, Musketry, on duty, from Karachi.
Walker, Lieut, 12th Bombay L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Cates, Dy-Surgn Genl, Bombay, from inspection, from Baroda.

DECEMBER, 1.

Gott, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Lynch, Lt Col, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Nugur.
Browne, Lieut, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Chatterjee, Surgeon, 13th Madras L I, on furlough, to Europe.
Ferguson, Surgeon-Major, 14th Bombay L I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Haig, Colonel, R E, on furlough, to England.
Lang, Colonel, R E, on retirement, to England,
Sartorius, Lieut, attached 1st Beloochis, to join, to Fort Stedman.

DECEMBER 2

Luard, Lieut, Northampton Regt, to join, to Kurachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant.

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 3rd, 1888.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m on Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays.

3. There will be sword-drill for Officers this evening and Thursday next at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

4 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make arrangements for their Recruits to commence class-firing without delay. Only a very small number have already done so.

5. The ranges will be reserved for W. T. R. A. practice and competition as follows:—One target on each range 6th, 7th and 8th inst. for practice. The whole range on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst. for competition.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 2750 Vol. E. A. Higgs.

7. "C" Company Bayley shield and "F" Company Wyer Cup competition will be held on the 4th instant.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

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Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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An English-built Canoe-shaped LANDAU, in good order, with Self-acting Hood and a pair of Grey Walers and Harness complete.

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Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
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Medoc	14 0	8 0
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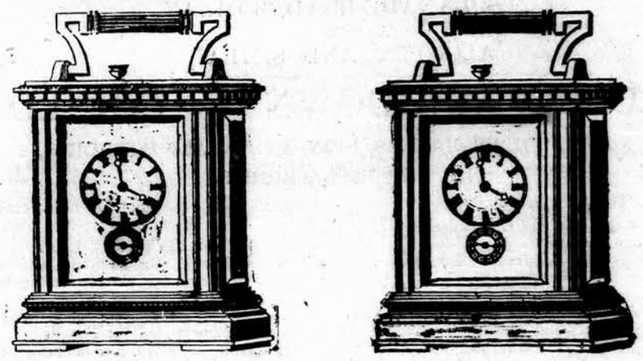

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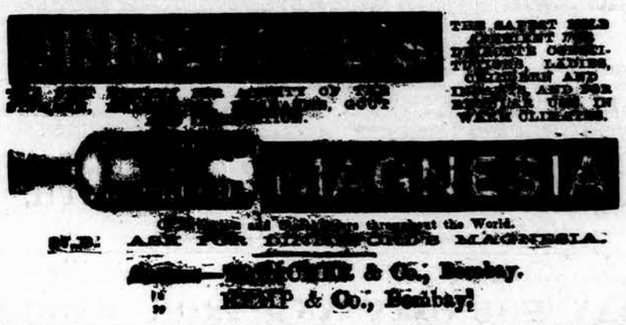

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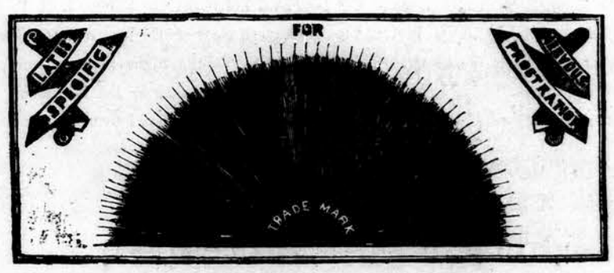

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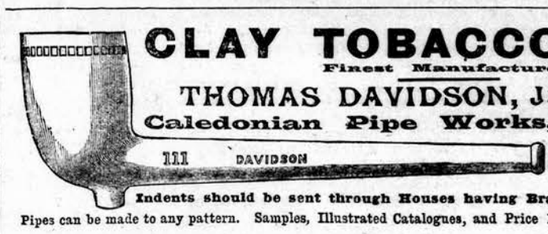

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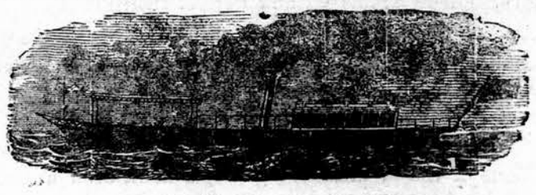

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

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This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Leamey is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green London, N., May 16, 1887."

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LEAMEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases,—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay *Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. steamer Sirdhana, Captain R. D. Dougherty cleared on Saturday last for Negapatam in ballast.

THE steamer Saint Albans, 1,315 tons, Captain R. Sturock, cleared on Saturday last, for Penang and Singapore, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, Rangoon Moulmein, &c., laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Mecca, Captain J. Skinner, sailed for Aden, Zanzibar, and East African ports on Saturday last with a general cargo and fifty passengers on deck.

THE B. I. steamer Cocanada, Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Marmagoa, Vingoria, and Ratnagherry, with a general cargo and ninety passengers on deck.

THE B. I. steamer Satara, Captain J. C. Tice, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and the Persian Gulf. She will sail to-day with Mails and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. John Read, and Lieut. H. A. Luard, for Karachi; Mr. Ebrahim Meer, Mr. Syed Sadok, a friend, and Mr. Abdool Rassaid, for Bussorah; and seventy-four deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Murray..	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dunedin....	1418	R. Parrett	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Eden Hall ..	2353	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ..	O	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Warora	2554	O. R. Mitchell ..	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Horn Head .	1358	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. H. Heyen.
„ Singapore ...	2132	G. Parodi	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Bormida	1499	De Negri.....	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Cocanada (s).....	Simpson	Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
	Warora (s).....	Mitchell	Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
	Singapore (s)	Parode.....	Genoa.
	St. Albans (s)	Sturrock....	Singapore & Penang.
	Sirdhana (s)	Dougherty...	Negapatam.

The steamer Assyria was entered on Saturday last to load for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Lalpoora s .....Livingstone..Bombay, Nov. 14.
Inchborva s .....Eno .....Hull, Oct. 3.
Shahjehan s.. .....Burleigh.....Moulmein, Nov. 20.
Africa s .....Johnston .....Singapore, Nov. 11.
S. Bay of Naples ..Bache .....Hamburgh, Aug. 1.
Cy. of Haddington..Parry .....Liverpool, Aug. 18.
23 Ganges s.. .....Alderton.....London, Oct. 25.
Parthenope .....Heal .....Liverpool.
Sudbourne.....Dunn .....Liverpool, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.—1 Buggalow.
Nov. 28.—Steamers Karamania and Tai Sang and 2 Buggalows.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
29 Golconda s .....
Pelican s .....
30 D. of Buccleuch s.. .....London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
28 Goalpara s .....Rangoon.
29 Sirsa s .....Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—200 cwts castorseed, and 1708 cwts wheat, Balli Bros; 70 cwts gum, D. Peerbhai, 225 cwts coir yarn, L. Manekchand.

City of Carthage s,—411 cwts coir yarn, L. Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.

Horn Head s,—80 cwts gum, F. Hurst; 4 bales hides, Lang, Moir and Co; 325 cwts buffalo horns, M Joosub; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 150 tons teak squares, Bombay Burma Trading the Co; 6,300 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunedin s—70 cwts gumi, F. Hurst; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, G, Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 650 cwts ground cakes, Glade and Co; 11 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s,—300 bales twist, K Joovarmall; 200 bales twist, C. Cusiram; 50 bales twist, A. Ahmedbhai; 210 cwts coplate, B. L, Wap; 50 bales twist and 130 cwts Kismis, M. Rambhagat; 50 bales twist, R. Canji; 48 bales twist, D. T. Moolji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Borm s,—50 bales twist, the United Merchants and Co, Ld.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Thatcher, Captain, D A A G, Musketry, on duty, from Karachi.
Walker, Lieut, 12th Bombay L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Cates, Dy-Surgn Genl, Bombay, from inspection, from Baroda.

DECEMBER, 1.

Gott, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Lynch, Lt Col, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Nugur.
Browne, Lieut, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Chatterjee, Surgeon, 13th Madras L I, on furlough, to Europe.
Ferguson, Surgeon-Major, 14th Bombay L I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Haig, Colonel, R E, on furlough, to England.
Lang, Colonel, R E, on retirement, to England,
Sartorius, Lieut, attached 1st Beloochis, to join, to Fort Stedman.

DECEMBER 2

Luard, Lieut, Northampton Regt, to join, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant.

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 3rd, 1888.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m on Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays.

3. There will be sword-drill for Officers this evening and Thursday next at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

4 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make arrangements for their Recruits to commence class-firing without delay. Only a very small number have already done so.

5. The ranges will be reserved for W. T. R. A. practice and competition as follows:—One target on each range 6th, 7th and 8th inst. for practice. The whole range on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst. for competition.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 2750 Vol. E. A. Higgs.

7. "C" Company Bayley shield and "F" Company Wyer Cup competition will be held on the 4th instant.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANC INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lectures on the subject should be read free of charge at 19, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary (they (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATE and BON BONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,

Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

'XMAS TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,

Medow-street.

'XMAS CAKES and ORNAMENTS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,

Fort.

XMAS HAMS and OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,

Bombay.

XMAS NOVELTIES, worth having

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,

Medows-street, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED, two new splendid noiseless varnish color DOG CARTS, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, one suitable for a Pony or a Galloway and the other for a big Arab or Waler.

One new square fronted double-seated EXHIBITION BROUGHAM, with patent ventilator, by "Windover."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Mr. J. McLeod Campbell:—

An English-built Canoe-shaped LANDAU, in good order, with Self-acting Hood and a pair of Grey Walers and Harness complete.

An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, and a good steady Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The Horse goes in Single and Double Harness.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two years, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, on Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. J. McLeod Campbell.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permannent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKE, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
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Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEE R STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay 2 August, 1888.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

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OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

BEG to announce to their Constituents and General Public, that their Premises having undergone Alterations and Repairs, their STUDIO is again open for PORTRAITURE.

From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

VIEWS OF INDIAN AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.

CATALOGUE FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
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CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co's Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

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They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and hey are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

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